New-York Daily Times.

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[THE RAILROAD] JUBILEE IN MONTREAL.

[Open]ing of the Grand Trunk Railroad between Toronto and Montreal.

[ONE] HUNDRED THOUSAND PERSONS PRESENT

GRAND BANQUET.

[Sp]eeches of Sir Edmund Head, Senator Wilson, General Eyre, Ex-Governor Kent of Maine, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, Nov. 12, 1856.

The *Iron Duke*—not the deceased British Warrior, but a ferry-boat of that name—was crammed with [shivering] American citizens as it crossed the [river] to this city last night. The original Duke [himself], conqueror though he was, probably never [witnessed] so many discomfited sovereigns. Packed up all day in close railway cars, they now stood huddled together exposed to what the natives would call an exhilarating midnight air. Wrapped in shawls, coats, cloaks, and what not, they looked like so many coffins [propped] up on end, and quite as incapable of exertion. [They] stood there the very embodiment of patience [ready] on arriving at the wharf to be handed into an omnibus, a hotel or a one-horse "*caleche*," [an] aboriginal vehicle) just as it might happen. It is true that an occasional murmur was heard from some wretched traveler whose trunk, at that critical point where three roads meet, had been sent West instead of North. Indeed I noticed one distinguished Judge from Massachusetts, whose outward dignity could ill conceal the perturbation of his soul, on learning that the black [coat] in which he intended to address the citizens of Montreal, was probably on its way to Buffalo. The Judge's despair was heart-rending. With the thermometer below the freezing point, the perspiration [oozed] along his nose in rivulets. His accents of entreaty, while addressing a railroad employe on the subject, were pitiable; but even he collapsed at once before the stern reply of the official, coupled, as it was, with the advice to "keep a better look-out the next time." I speak here in no disparagement of the arrangements made by the citizens of Montreal for the reception of their guests. They have been extravagantly liberal, and are as complete as possible. But if you want to give a man a taste of purgatory before his time, pack him off in an excursion train, and pepper and salt him with a little anxiety about his baggage.

The *Iron Duke*, I am told, was hard at work all day Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, transporting cargoes like the one of which I have just spoken. Steamboats and railroads on the other avenues to the city were equally crowded with people flocking to witness the celebration of the opening of the Grand Trunk Railroad between Montreal and Toronto. Evergreen arches with the inscription "Welcome to Montreal," greeted the strangers as they arrived. The hotels were so crammed that a lounge, a couple of chairs or a soft plank in lieu of a bed would have commanded any price, and would have been hailed as a luxury. The citizens opened, with one accord, their houses alike to friends and strangers. I have no means of ascertaining the number of people added to the city population during the week, but I have yet to hear of a room in which four persons, at least, do not sleep at nights. The steamboats, sloops, and vessels in the harbor have been turned into hotels, and are thronged. Your correspondent, mooning up and down the thoroughfares, was captured by a philanthropist, and provided with a bed; otherwise, this letter would in all probability have been written on the top of a steamboat-boiler. *Nothing else gives one any idea of warmth just now.* I feel much more disposed to describe Arctic seas and snow-drifts than railway celebrations. I keep wondering why the cold does not stop the wheels; but I am told that there are railroads 300 miles farther north than this—at Quebec—where the thermometer never rises above zero—where the people live on icicles and snow-pies, and dare only move about in coats made of buffalo-[hide].

But let us do the Canadians justice. If the climate is cold in Winter—and that it is infernally so must be admitted—the people deserve all the more credit for conquering such a serious obstacle to commercial progress. Their pluck and energy are immense. Railroads now traverse the whole Province, and, in proportion to the population, are more extended here than in any country in Europe. The completion of the Grand Trunk between Montreal and Toronto—an enterprise which adds the last link to the chain that connects the East with the far West, the North with the extreme South—may well be considered as worthy of an extravagant jubilee.

Preparations for the *fêtes* have been made on the grandest scale. The festivities are to last two days—to-day and to-morrow. The proceedings of the first day are inaugurated by an enormous procession; then we are to have a banquet, and afterwards a torch-light procession, with fireworks in the evening. On the second day there will be an excursion to the water-works in the vicinity of the city; the whole to be concluded with a ball on a stupendous scale of splendor and magnitude.

The citizens of Montreal have literally flooded the whole country with invitations to the celebration. All the leading men in the Provinces have been invited, and some four thousand invitations besides were sent into the United States. Among the distinguished Americans who I understand have accepted invitations are Gov. CLARK of New-York, Gov. GARDNER of Massachusetts, [illegible] the Governors of the other New-England [and some] Western States, the Mayor [illegible] of Boston, Judge FOWLER of [illegible], W. A. LAWRENCE, &c., &c. [illegible] doubtless deterred many [from accepting] the hospitality of the Montrealers.

[The invitations] sent out enable the guest to travel [free], coming from and returning to any place in the [Union] or the Canadas, and to bring with him all the ladies of his family. To give you some idea of the liberal manner in which this invitation has been interpreted by some, I could point out at least one fashionable two-story boarding-house, where there are at this moment some eighty persons congregated. Of these eighty, seven only are gentlemen—the rest being ladies, who have "come on" under the protection of gentlemen's tickets;—eleven and three-sevenths to each man will do pretty well. And, by the way, I may observe, that the great crush now overwhelming the city develops some singular facts; among others, a noticeable one is that ladies, when pressed to it, can sleep in the smallest possible compass. I am told that from ten to fifteen can get into a bed, and, laying like spoons in a plate chest, imagine themselves quite comfortable.

The weather this morning was rather more favorable than it was yesterday; it was dim and foggy, but not so cold. Still, it looked mightily like a snow-storm, from which, may the Lord deliver us. Americans and others continue to pour into the city without cessation or intermission. We shall assuredly burst up, if this sort of thing continues much longer.

The first feature in the day's festivities was the procession, which formed in Commissioner's-square at 8 A. M., filed through Great St. James-street, the Place d'Armes, &c., and, returning in about two hours' time to the place whence it started, dispersed. The line of the procession and the houses on either side of the street, were decorated with flags and trees, and the display would not have been discreditable to New-York—the city, *par excellence*, of procession and shows. The Police, the Fire Brigade, (eleven companies,) the various trades, the National Societies, including a fair show of members of the New-England Society, and the militia of the Province, all with banners and appropriate devices, were fully represented, and altogether formed a procession composed of some ten thousand persons. The regular military force of the city was present, and heightened the picturesqueness of the scene. The professions, Government officers, Judges and members of the Provincial and Municipal Governments, turned out in full force, and brought up the rear of a procession over three miles long. The music was excellent and inspiriting. But I do not propose to proceed any further with the description of a scene of what with us is, so to speak, an every-day sight. Here, however, such spectacles are rarer, and they create in consequence a proportionately greater excitement. The Montrealers themselves are upon tenter-hooks, and their anxiety that everything should go off all right is intense.

The next, and by far the most attractive, feature in this day's festivities is the Banquet, which, as I write, has already been opened. The only building at all suitable for the purpose was a large work-shop, or carriage-house, I don't know which, belonging to the Grand Trunk Company, and situated at Point St. Charles, about a mile from the city. The room is four hundred feet long, and tables run from end to end, forming, altogether, a mile and a half of tables, at which some five thousand men are to sit down and eat. Ladies have properly been excluded from such an indecent sight. I am informed that (as single items in the expense for this huge repast) the boned turkeys cost $7,000, and the champagne $4,000. This vast room, of course, is suitably decorated. At the north-east end are the royal arms, flanked on either side with the arms of France and the United States. Underneath them is the motto, "Success to Mercantile *Enterprise, Railroads, Steamships* and *Telegraphs*," together with a view of "Victoria Bridge" as it will be, when completed across the St. Lawrence opposite Montreal. At the southwest end is a gigantic Railway Trophy composed of Railway pictures, implements and accessories. The whole is in perfect keeping, and has a very fine effect. Along the sides are emblazoned the names of distinguished men of science, and also the names of those cities on this continent from which people have come to attend the festival. The names of the principal cities in the Union can be seen here. The ceiling is tastefully ornamented with evergreens and flags of all nations, and the *tout ensemble* of the building is picturesque and imposing. I suppose that so large a banquet has never been given before on this side the Atlantic.

And now the Governor-General makes his appearance, accompanied by his staff, and the Feast begins. I understand that his Excellency will propose the health of the President of the United States, and as many distinguished Americans are present we may expect some interesting speeches. The mail unfortunately closes in a few moments, and I am unable therefore to send a report of the banquet with this communication.

W. G. S.

The Banquet.

SPEECHES OF SIR EDMUND HEAD, SENATOR WILSON, GENERAL EYRE, EX-GOVERNOR KENT, OF MAINE, ETC.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

MONTREAL, Thursday, Nov. 13—6 A. M.

The Banquet yesterday afternoon in honor of the completion of the Grand Trunk Railway between this city and Toronto—of which I made some preliminary notice in my last letter—was highly successful considering the unwieldy number of persons present. I never witnessed such an immense concourse of people at any similar festival, and I believe it was the largest assembly that ever sat down at table under the same roof. According to count there were upwards of five thousand persons using at one and the same time, and in the same room, their knives and forks,—and they used them pretty freely.

At 3 o'clock P. M. the Governor-General, Sir EDMUND HEAD, arrived, accompanied by a guard of honor, and at the same hour the chair was taken by the Mayor of Montreal. At the right hand of the Mayor sat his Excellency, and on his left sat Sir WILLIAM EYRE, Commander of the Forces in British North America—the same gallant officer who, at the unsuccessful but memorable assault on the Redan, on the 18th June, took a portion of the suburbs of Sebastopol and held it for twenty-four hours, until, unaided by friends and overwhelmed by foes, he was compelled to retreat. On the right of the Governor were Judge DAY, of the Superior Court, and the Lord Bishop of Montreal, and on the left were Colonel TACHE, the Canadian Premier, Senator WILSON, of Massachusetts, and Hon. JOHN ROSS, President of the Grand Trunk Railway. On the *dais*, but *less elevated than the gentlemen* above mentioned, were Hon. Messrs. CAYLEY, Inspector-General, CARTIER, Attorney-General, TERRILL, Provincial Secretary, LEMIEUX, Commissioner of Public Works, DORION and HOLTON, members of the Provincial Parliament for Montreal, J. SANDFIELD MCDONALD, late Speaker of the House, Sir WM. LOGAN, Ex-Governor Kent, of Maine, CAUCHAN, Commissioner of Crown Lands, besides several military gentlemen, *attachés* and Aid-de-camps to the Governor.

After this distinguished company were seated, the doors were thrown open for the *oi polloi*, and then the rush commenced in right good earnest. Doors and windows were smashed by the people as they attempted to force their entrance into the building. The police made frantic efforts to restore order, and after great exertion they succeeded tolerably well, and the hungry guests commenced simultaneously the interesting process of mastication. Boned turkeys quickly disappeared, and champagne bottles were more speedily emptied. When that critical point at which the wine flows most freely and joyously had arrived, the Mayor rose and proposed the health of the Queen amid the greatest enthusiasm. The band played the national anthem, and the people afterwards, stood up *en masse* and sung it with admirable effect.

The next toast—the health of the Governor-General—was responded to by His Excellency, who stated that he had accepted the invitation to meet the citizens of Montreal on this occasion with feelings of peculiar satisfaction, because he knew that this day was a great epoch in the history of Canada. He felt assured it was one upon which the future historian would look back with satisfaction—that it would make a bright page in Canadian history. It was in 1839 that Lord DURHAM made his report on Canada; and how did he describe it? He stated that except in a few spots, the country was all wild and desolate; and only possessed about fifteen miles of railway, between Lake Champlain and Laprairie. But now what was the condition of Canada? Put the traveler down at St. Thomas, and let him go through to Stratford by railroad—see the condition of the country, and pronounce if it is waste and desolate. The country now produced not only enough to supply its own needs, but exported to the United States and to Europe. And all this progress had been made in the brief space of 17 years—since Lord DURHAM wrote his report. Instead of the 15 miles of railway that then existed, there were now nearly 1,500 open. The whole country is opened up; and the markets of Europe are rendered accessible to its people. Montreal was the centre of that commerce and that railway system, and such a position assured its commercial greatness. The former tedious journey from Quebec to Montreal was now performed in five or six hours, and the traveler might go from one end of the Province to the other in 24 hours. The Victoria Bridge would render Montreal famous for one of the most wonderful works of the world. It was a great work, which would connect the great West with the South and the seaboard, at a period when masses of ice obstructed navigation, creating obstructions which it required genius to overcome. That work would also connect Montreal and the West and North with their Southern neighbors, with whom he hoped they would ever remain fast friends. [Loud cheering.] He then alluded to the great valley of the Ottawa, and stated that he knew the citizens of Montreal looked with peculiar interest to its development. The settlement of that great tract of territory, he considered, was of great importance to the whole country. Canada wanted breadth, and this the settlement of the Ottawa region would afford. He again stated that he knew the people of Montreal looked with peculiar interest on the prosperity of the Ottawa country, with which they rightly believed that of their own city was linked. The Ottawa was further of interest, as affording a link between the Great West and the St. Lawrence at Montreal. It was not for him (Sir EDMUND HEAD) to decide which was the best means of opening up that route. That would properly be decided by the civil engineers who were now surveying it. Montreal would receive the traffic of the Ottawa, which alone afforded assurance of its commercial greatness. The Victoria Bridge would also connect that region with the South. In conclusion, he asked permission of the Chairman, to propose the health of the Chief Magistrate of the United States.

Senator WILSON responded to this toast substantially as follows:

Senator WILSON said: Mr. Mayor and fellow-citizens: I thank you in behalf of the citizens of the United States, who have come to join you on this great festival, for the sentiment you have given for the Chief Magistrate of the United States. [Cheers.] I am sure, Sir, I speak the sentiments of every American here to-day, when I say that we not only thank you for proposing a toast to the Chief Magistrate of our country, but I thank you for saying that you trust that the people of the United States and the people of British America will always meet as friends. [Cheers.] Difficulties, it is true, have arisen between Great Britain and the United States. These difficulties, Sir, between our Governments, we all trust are in process of settlement, and we trust that peace, perpetual peace, may be preserved between Great Britain and America. [Great applause.] Let me say here to-day—what I know every son of New-England, New-York and in an especial manner the sons of the Mighty West, will sustain me in saying—that we witness the development and the prosperity of the British Colonies in North America, [Cheers,] not only without jealousy, but we witness it with pride and admiration. [Cheers.] Go on brethren, improve and develop all the mighty resources of British America. Your prosperity is our prosperity. [Applause.] We are bound together by a thousand associations of blood and of kindred. We are connected together by these mighty improvements, which we are met here to-day to commemorate. We are bound together by a treaty of Reciprocity [great cheering] mutually beneficial to you and to us. We are beginning to understand each other, to value each other, to be proud of each other's prosperity and success, and may God grant that the sons of British America and the sons of the North American Republic may never meet again on the banks of the St. Lawrence, on River, on lake or on land, in any other way than that in which we are all met to-day,—to grasp each other's hands in friendship, and to aid, to encourage each other in the development of the resources of the North American continent. [Great Applause.] Sir, the Governor-General has alluded to Lord DURHAM,—a statesman in whose premature grave were buried many of the high hopes of the Reformers of England. He uttered a sentiment that every statesman, whether in the service of England or America, should respond to, and that was this,—"that he never saw Autumn pass over unrecognised and unreformed abuses, without profound regret." [Cheers.] Gentlemen, I give you in conclusion this sentiment—prosperity to the people of the Canadas and success to their Government. [Great Applause.]

In answer to the toast of "the Army and Navy," General EYRE responded in a characteristic manner. The General is a fine-looking officer, some forty-five years of age. He is not an adept at public speaking, but his off-hand, dashing, soldier-like way of addressing an audience is not unattractive, and the remembrance of his courage in the field gains for him a favorable reception wherever he appears. The General said that he felt not only pleasure, but pride in responding to this toast, proposed, as it was, in honor of an army whose conduct had been as noble and gallant in the face of the enemy as it was in time of peace. [Cheers.] The people of Canada had expressed their sympathy with those who were bravely fighting in the cause of justice in a more practical form, and at an earlier date than the present. Their subscriptions had done much to relieve the misery to which their gallant countrymen had been so lately reduced. [Cheers.] For this kindness he tendered them his most sincere thanks. He could not conclude without at least a brief reference to the Canadian army. As a military man, he had seen with great satisfaction the soldierly look and bearing of the militia and volunteer force of the Province. Indeed their appearance was such as to give pleasure to those who had supported and encouraged the military feeling in the Province. [Cheers.] In his opinion, there was nothing more praiseworthy than to see a community of freemen always ready and able to defend what they had the enterprise and industry to achieve. [Loud cheers.]

The "Provincial Administration" was then proposed, and it was appropriately responded to by Col. TACHE, the Canadian Premier. In answer to "Our Guests," Ex-Governor KENT, of Maine, responded, and briefly alluded to the great results which would follow from the connection now established, by means of railroads, between Canada and the United States. Ex-Governor KENT concluded by proposing, "Canada—what she has done and *what she is doing, is but* an earnest of what she will do." The next toast was, "The Grand Trunk Railroad and other Railroads of Canada"—answered by Hon. JOHN ROSS, President of the Grand Trunk, and Mr. ROBINSON, Mayor of Toronto. To the toast of "Success to Montreal," Mr. BROSS of the Chicago *Democratic Press* responded. He illustrated by statistics that the natural outlet for the trade of the Great West was by the St. Lawrence. The company, which by this time was greatly thinned, now separated.

In the evening there was a display of fireworks. A torch-light procession terminated the festivities of the first day.

An important event to Canada, and perhaps to the whole continent, is this opening of a new line of travel between the West and the Atlantic Ocean.

W. G. S.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—4 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway. House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Preparing for the Inauguration—Shifting of the Weathercocks—Cabinet Speculations—Difficulty in Finding a Successor to Mr. Marcy—New-York Post-Office and Custom-House—The Sales of Kansas Lands.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 13, 1856.

The work of preparation for the 4th of March next, goes on apace, just as though BUCHANAN and his Cabinet were already here and in their places, working the machinery of Government. Thus we hear of this man's preparations to shuffle off his place and power, and of the arrangements of that set of men to reconcile some one interest with the necessities of rotation. If all these movements are managed so as to suit the views and wishes of the incoming powers, from what a world of trouble, vexation, trial and tribulation, will they be saved.

The programme, however, don't seem to suit some of the kitchen organs of the Democracy, whose editors are now striving by an extra modicum of obsequiousness, adulation and servility to recover the ground they lost by abusing BUCHANAN *prior* to his nomination, in the vain effort to secure the renomination of PIERCE. Having established their disinterestedness by telling the President elect to his face, of all his manifold sins and infidelities, they arrogate the exclusive right to advise or puff him now, and do up the other little preliminary business in the way of appropriating the spoils. We have a remarkable specimen of the character referred to in this town, who hasn't wit enough to know that he is at the end of his rope, although everybody else understands it, and who is carping at his betters for having opinions in regard to BUCHANAN's policy.

With all the Cabinet speculations, nobody seems to be at all decided with reference to the proper person for Secretary of State. It will be difficult to find a suitable successor to Mr. MARCY; nor will the berth be an easy one to fill if his successor is at all ambitious to compare well with his predecessor. The wish is often expressed here that Mr. BUCHANAN would have the wisdom to offer the place to Mr. MARCY, and the latter the patriotism to accept it for another four years. Mr. MARCY's continuance in the State Department would be a guarantee of conservatism in connection with foreign affairs most satisfactory to the country. But his present determination is to retire to private life, and I doubt whether he could be induced to forego that purpose. Besides, the very fact that he would repress filibusterism, and all attempts to steal foreign territory, would excite an opposition to his selection too powerful for Mr. BUCHANAN's resistance.

Strange as it may seem, Mr. DALLAS is talked of in some quarters for this important post. True, he and Mr. BUCHANAN have been rival politicians, and opposed to each other at home; but they are both gentlemen, also, and not supposed to nourish vulgar animosities towards each other. Mr. DALLAS is an eminently fit man for the place, and it would be a bit of magnanimity, which BUCHANAN could well afford, to tender it to him. Really, I know of no prominent Democrat who would be so likely to come up to the standard required of a Secretary of State. His apparent merit could not fail to be popular. Of course he will offer to resign his present position, (as he could hardly consent to hold it by sufferance of his late rival,) unless Mr. BUCHANAN cordially presses him to retain the place.

What a triumph it would be for MARCY, in such an event, to be sent to London, to meet the veteran diplomatists with whom he has so successfully measured long swords. But that is, I suppose, impossible. Unless MARCY should remain in the Cabinet, I don't believe any prominent New-Yorker will get a first-class position under the new Administration. True, Ex-Governor SEYMOUR is talked of for a foreign mission, but I am inclined to think he will neither seek nor obtain it.

The chief crumbs of patronage in *New-York* City, of course, attract wishful attention. Collector REDFIELD and Sub-Treasurer CISCO have got to vacate their offices,—so it is arranged that they shall resign. Surveyor COCHRAN, of course, does the same thing, having provided himself with a seat in Congress. This leaves three of the best places open for outsiders, which, it is supposed, will be sufficient to stop a fair proportion of hungry mouths. Of course the United States Marshalship, District-Attorneyship and other minor offices, will all change hands. The present arrangement is that FOWLER shall keep the Post-Office,—but whether the bargain will be ratified at head-quarters remains to be seen. FOWLER is a clever fellow, and shrewd enough to win, perhaps,—especially as he knows the *kind* of argument most likely to succeed with the Forney party.

The movements of some of the present office-holders to retain their places are a little amusing. Thus, a week ago one of the gentry posted off from this city to Philadelphia and had a confidential interview with a prominent member of the Kitchen Cabinet, in which he is understood to have arranged for the services of the latter to save his head for him. When a man has an office worth ten thousand a year, of course he can afford to give half of it to somebody else to help him retain it, rather than lose it altogether. At any rate, our Philadelphia pilgrim comes back cock sure that he is all safe, notwithstanding he was a stout Pierce man until BUCHANAN was nominated.

HARRY HIBBARD, of New-Hampshire, is here,—a Committee of one, a wag says, to escort President PIERCE back to Concord.

Large sums of money have been deposited at the Indian Office in this city, by parties who propose purchasing Delaware Indian lands in Kansas at public sale on the 20th inst. These deposits are made in order to obviate the necessity of carrying gold to Kansas to pay for lands—the law requiring all payments for land shall be in coin. The certificates of deposit issued by the Indian Office here will be received at the Kansas sales as "cash in gold." Those parties who go to the sales without gold or these certificates, of course will not be able to purchase. No more deposits, however, will be received here, as the sale is so near at hand.

Gen. WETMORE, of New-York, to-day filed with the Secretary of State approved bonds to the amount of $300,000, required of the American Guano Company as surety for the fulfillment of their obligations under the late enactment securing the title of American discoveries of guano Islands.

S.

THE NEW CENTRAL AMERICAN TREATY RECEIVED FROM MR. DALLAS—THE BARK RESOLUTE—LAND WARRANTS, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 13.

Our Government has received from Mr. DALLAS the treaty recently negotiated with England for the settlement of the Central American differences.

Captain HARTSTEIN, *in command of the* English bark *Resolute*, has been fully instructed by the Navy Department relative to the course to be pursued by him in the execution of his trust; and takes out a letter to Lord CLARENDON from the State Department, inclosing the Joint Resolution of Congress for the purchase of that vessel from the [illegible] to the British Government; and expressing the gratification of the Administration on behalf of the people of the United States, in tendering this token of the friendly feelings by which our country is actuated. The time for this national courtesy is considered here *to be opportune*, in view of the settlement of the Central American question.

The new steam frigate *Roanoke*, at Norfolk, according to the information derived at the Navy Department, will in course of a week be in a condition to have her machinery tested.

The several departments are engaged in preparing the annual reports for Congress, and it is said that the President's message is the subject of Executive deliberation.

A financial circular says, that there has been issued under all the bounty land acts since 1847, up to the 30th ult., 38,892,000 acres, and located 32,773,000, leaving still floating in the market 6,050,000 acres.

Election Returns.

INDIANA.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Nov. 13.

The Indianapolis *Journal*, of yesterday, has returns from 80 counties in this State—half of them official—which show a Buchanan majority of 19,930. The 11 counties yet to be heard from gave a net Democratic majority in October of 2,187.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Nov. 13.

The returns from all the counties in the State, except St. Clair, Wayne, Edward, and Crawford, are in. BUCHANAN's plurality is 6,055, and BISSELL's 7,733. St. Clair County will give a Republican majority, and all the others Democratic.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Nov. 13.

Forty-five Counties in Missouri have been heard from—BUCHANAN's majority, 309.

News from Kansas.

FIFTEEN FREE-STATE PRISONERS ACQUITTED—SEVEN OF THEM REARRESTED—THE COMING ELECTION, ETC.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Nov. 12.

A letter to the *Democrat*, dated Lawrence the 8th inst., says that fifteen of the Free-State prisoners had been acquitted, but that seven of them were re-arrested on the charge of robbing the Franklin Post-Office.

The plan for the coming election is that a Committee shall canvass the Territory with a petition, asking Congress to give a seal to Governor REEDER, and protesting against the admission of Mr. WHITFIELD, he having been illegally elected.

A large quantity of clothing and provisions had arrived, and was being distributed among the destitute in the Territory.

The Albany, Vermont and Canada Railway.

ALBANY, Thursday, Nov. 13.

The Second Mortgage bondholders who bought the Albany Northern Railroad have organized under the title of the Albany, Vermont and Canada Railway Company. WILLIAM WHITE is the President and Superintendent.

Lieut. Warren's Exploring Expedition.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Nov. 12.

The steamer *Goddess* arrived here yesterday from Upper Missouri. Among her passengers were Dr. HAYDON, Naturalist, with five tons of curiosities, and Lieut. WARREN and his party from the Exploring Expedition at the head waters of the Missouri. At Yellowstone, Lieut. WARREN met Sir GEORGE GORE, near North Yellowstone. The small-pox was raging to a considerable extent among the Indians.

Loss of the Bark J. V. Ayer, with all on Board.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Nov. 13.

The bark *J. V. Ayer*, commanded by Captain MCCLEMMING, which left Chicago on the 3d inst., bound for this port, with a cargo of 17,000 bushels of Wheat, was lost on Lake Michigan. She was a new vessel built this season. She probably foundered in the gale of the 4th. The Captain's trunk and portions of the cabin were washed ashore, near St. Joseph's, on Monday.

Accident on the Michigan Central Railroad.

DETROIT, Thursday, Nov. 13.

The express train going east on the Michigan Central Railroad, on Monday evening, was thrown off the track in consequence of a rail placed across it. WILLIAM WINCHESTER, a passenger, was killed, and several others badly injured.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

Serious Aspect of the Question of the Principalities.

Refusal of Austria to Evacuate the Danubian Principalities.

Turkey Assuming a Belligerent Attitude

COTTON LOWER—BREADSTUFFS STEADY.

CONSOLS 92 1-2@92 3-4.

The steamship *Europa* arrived at this port yesterday, bringing dates from Liverpool to Nov. 1.

The *Arago* arrived out at 1 o'clock P. M. on the 31st ult.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Anglo-French Alliance Falling to Pieces.

The news is important as regards the changing aspect of relations between France and England. Pub[lic opinion holds that an] Austrian alliance is necessary to counteract the threatened alliance between Russia and France. Official lie rumor no longer hesitates to say that an Anglo-[French rupture is imminent, but] information being kept carefully from the public, we have no means of knowing how far these alliances have progressed. Such hints as are given on the subject come from the Paris correspondences of the London journals.

The *Times* Paris correspondent says: "Whether well founded or not, the opinion is very general that not only does there exist a serious difference between France and England, on more than one point, but also that the latter has been completely reconciled to Austria, and that the former is now on more than friendly terms with Russia; and the Austrians in Paris boast that it is not possible for two cabinets to be on more amicable terms than those of Vienna and London. That a corresponding sentiment prevails between Russia and France is equally believed, and a certain ex-minister of LOUIS PHILIPPE is said to have recently offered to wager a reasonable sum that England and Austria on one hand, and Russia and France on the other, would soon be more openly hostile. In all these predictions, the wish, no doubt, is father to the thought. If these statements are to be believed, the same rivalry that formerly existed between the French and English Ambassadors at Constantinople is revived, owing to the alarming progress of French influence, obtained by their great tolerance in Turkish affairs. Lord STRATFORD demanded and received unlimited powers; it being evident that France had the support of Russia, of course England accepted the cooperation of Austria. Again, in the Neapolitan question France has been equally all along disposed to act, in this matter also, with extreme forbearance, in comparison with the more decided policy of England."

The *Times* correspondent quotes a letter from Munich, which says: "England is by no means satisfied with France, who seems indifferent about requiring from Russia the execution of the Treaty of the 30th March; and England, perceiving this disposition, draws closer to Austria."

At the risk (*Daily News* correspondent) of uttering what the *Moniteur* may perhaps denounce as an "odious calumny," I feel it an imperative duty to say emphatically that, instead of being in harmonious relations, the cabinets of London and Paris are at this moment almost at daggers' points. The difference between them on the question of the execution of the treaty of Paris is most serious, and, as to what is to be done with Naples, they are absolutely at sixes and sevens. The French Government, I learn from a good source, is apprehensive *that England may be driven* to occupy the Island of Sicily, in order, in case of a convulsion in Europe, to give her a *point d'appui* equal to that which France and Austria have acquired for themselves by their respective occupations of Rome and Lombardy. I really cannot explain the approximation of the English cabinet towards the policy of Austria but by the conjecture that diplomatists must have reasons of which the public are ignorant to suspect a secret alliance between France and Russia. I observe that the *Nord*, the Russian organ at Brussels, speaks now in almost identical terms with the French Government journals of the questions on which the French and English Governments are said to differ. Moreover, I notice that the *Vérité*, a new paper, published under Government auspices, reproduces the following extract from German papers: "The *Danube* does not believe in the continuance of the Anglo-French alliance."

The Paris writer of the London *Morning Post* takes a different view of the case, and says that the diplomacy of England and France, *despite the intrigues of a third power*, is united on all great questions calculated to insure the tranquillity of Europe.

The Paris *Journal des Débats* also professes itself aware of the shifting ground of the alliance. It says "European politics are now subject to singular transformations, and the execution of the treaty of Paris prepares for us, each day, some fresh surprise. One of the most curious is the reconciliation that has been accomplished between England and Austria, which the journals of the two countries now confide to Europe. The memory is too full of the bitter and violent polemics indulged in, only a short time ago, by the English journals, with respect to what they termed the machiavelism and duplicity of Austrian policy. But now everything is changed; the most important English journal, the *Times*, openly defends this very policy, and it asserts that the Cabinet of Vienna has the best reasons in the world for not evacuating the Danubian Principalities. The organs of the Austrian Government opine, on their part, that England has no less excellent reasons for maintaining her fleet in the Black Sea. This is not all; they applaud to the skies the particular claims acquired by the English Government and its representative at Vienna to the friendship of Austria, by combining their mutual efforts against the union of the Principalities, formally supported in the Congress of Paris by the first Plenipotentiary of England, Lord CLARENDON. At Vienna the game is now considered as won."

England and the United States—The London Times on James Buchanan.

From the Times of Oct. 29.

The intelligence just received from America is worthy of the most serious consideration, with regard to the relations of this country with the United States, because it throws the very gravest doubts on the success of the Northern candidate for the Presidency, and thus restores spirit and animation to the counsels of the party who have done their best to promote a war between the two countries. A triumphant majority for FREMONT was confidently anticipated in the great Keystone State of Pennsylvania. It is the curious destiny of the ancient dominion of WILLIAM PENN that it should occupy towards the North and the South the same position politically as it does geographically. Placed on the confines of Slavery and Freedom, Pennsylvania seems made to hold the balance between these discordant elements, and to sink in hopeless ruin whatever party she may decide to extinguish. Without the support of Pennsylvania no victory can be carried against the united South, and with its support even the enterprise of wresting the Government from the Democratic hands which so long upheld it did not seem hopeless. The election of the electors whose duty it is to choose the new President is to take place, as everybody knows, on the 4th of November, and the recent struggle in Pennsylvania was only a preliminary election of State officers; but it nevertheless affords a fair indication of the probable result of the future and more important struggle. The success of the Fremont party in Maine, Iowa, Vermont and Wisconsin has been more than counterbalanced by the announcement of the decisive defeat which it has sustained in Pennsylvania. We do not yet know the details, and are left to conjecture as to the causes to which the result is attributed, but the result itself unfortunately is certain enough. Whether it has been that the German population, never celebrated for its intelligence or enlightenment, has not yielded that support which was expected from it, but has continued, as in former days, to give its undivided strength to the South; whether the vast sums of money raised for electoral corruption have done their work; or whether the system of creating votes alluded to in a former letter from the States has proved successful, we must wait to learn. Of the results we know, unhappily, too much already.

The loss of Pennsylvania does not necessarily insure the success of Mr. BUCHANAN, but if that State shall be in the same mind on Tuesday next that it is now it renders the acquisition of a majority for Mr. FREMONT impossible. Unless matters change very materially before then that majority will be equally out of the reach of Mr. BUCHANAN and Mr. FILLMORE; but after what has occurred, confidence would be misplaced, and it is only fairly stating the result of the altered position of parties to say that at the present moment the chance of Mr. BUCHANAN appears to be much superior to that of either of his competitors. It therefore becomes extremely important to know what we have to expect as to domestic and foreign policy if Mr. BUCHANAN be declared the President of the United States.

Mr. BUCHANAN has been the most ductile and flexible of politicians. He has been a Federalist and is now a Democrat, Pro-Free Trade and Anti-Free Trade, and pro and anti about everything else about which parties in America have warmly disputed. He is not [illegible] his long tenure of office [illegible] Mr. BUCHANAN and his associates have been [illegible] the Democratic Party in the Cincinnati Platform [illegible] manifesto under which they proposed to fight the Presidential campaign. From the conclusions of the Ostend Conference we extract the following, [to show] into what hands the Government of the United States of America is, perhaps, in the very act of drifting:

"Our past history forbids that we should acquire the Island of Cuba without the consent of Spain, unless justified by the great law of self-preservation. We must, at any rate, preserve our own conscious rectitude and self-respect. While pursuing this course we can afford to disregard the censures of the world, to which we have been so often and so unjustly exposed. After we shall have offered Spain a price for Cuba far beyond its present value, and this shall have been refused, it will then be time to consider the question, does Cuba in the possession of Spain seriously endanger our internal peace and the existence of our cherished Union?"

This passage seems to need no comment. Its doctrines were not obscurely intimated in the Cincinnati platform. To that platform Mr. BUCHANAN gave his assent in these memorable words: "Being the representative of the great Democratic Party, and not simply JAMES BUCHANAN, I must square my conduct according to the platform of that party, and insert no new plank nor take one from it." This singular declaration has been the subject of much ridicule and comment in America. The press delight to remark that the Democratic candidate is no longer a man, but a platform, and have carried their irreverent mirth so far as to nickname Mr. BUCHANAN in true Yankee fashion, "James B. Platform." These are, as we have said, portions of Mr. BUCHANAN's character which would lead us to suppose that, although in assenting to the Cincinnati programme he has nominally adopted as principles [American] ascendency in the Gulf of Mexico and the unflinching application of the Monroe doctrine, he will not be very forward to put these principles into execution. We may anticipate, also, that his accession to power as the representative of the South will raise such a domestic commotion as will fully occupy his time and attention, without leaving him time to disturb the peace of his neighbors. This might well be if Mr. BUCHANAN could rule alone. But he will be as much and probably more than ordinary Presidents a creature of his Cabinet, and he will be surrounded by men who have the head to conceive and the hand to execute *any scheme that they believe beneficial to the party interests of the South*. To such persons as are the advisers of Mr. PIERCE and will be the advisers of Mr. BUCHANAN, *foreign war is immeasurably preferable to domestic defeat*, and the *acquisition of a new Slave State*, to oppose to the next free territory from the Northwest that may demand admission to the Union, *is cheap at any expenditure of blood and treasure*. There are some civil discords that incline to peace, others that urge directly towards war. It remains to be seen whether the furious commotions of Republican America be of the former or latter character. For England the course of policy marked out by events is clear and obvious. We cannot forbear sympathizing with the party which would check the extension by armed force of the degrading and debilitating institution of Slavery into countries unsoiled by its operations, and utterly hostile to its extension. But in the future President of the United States, whoever he may be, we recognize nothing but the elected chief of a friendly Power. Whatever his antecedents, whatever his professions, we will persist in believing that the chief of the people of America will, when once elected, rise to the dignity of his position, and casting off his more questionable antecedents, will know how to maintain at once the dignity of the Republic and the respect due to the feelings and interests of foreign and friendly Powers.

The Attitude of Russia.

From the London Times, Oct. 31.

* * * It might have been expected that a loss which had been sustained without disgrace would have been borne with dignity, and that Russia, yielding to an inevitable destiny, would have turned her whole attention to the arts of peace, and left those who were victorious in the conflict to play undisturbed the most prominent part on the public stage. But those who expected this knew little of the character of the Russian Government. A profound dissimulation [illegible] of this semi-oriental people. Having been defeated, the first and dominant idea of Russia seems to have been to pretend that she has not. Like persons in society who take liberties which everybody feels but nobody is exactly inclined to resent, Russia is behaving herself [illegible] Europe and the world [illegible] that has come out of the war [illegible] with the other belligerents [illegible] the renewal of hostilities [illegible] leave certain questions to be dealt with [illegible] nature of peace. Others were necessarily in that condition from the impossibility of executing them at the moment. [illegible] that which Russia has assumed with regard to these questions. She has seized, without a color of right or justice, upon the Isle of Serpents, and has only been counteracted in her attempts by an occupation by the Turks in greater force than her own. She was bound to deliver up to the allies the fortresses of [illegible], Ismail and Kars. The conditions were performed by dismantling and destroying the fortifications and delivering over the ruins to the allies. Russia was pressed to rectify the frontier of Bessarabia. By the production of maps wilfully falsified she entirely misled the Congress of Paris, and induced them to assent to a frontier impossible and inexplicable. The six months fixed by the treaty have expired, and most of the conditions imposed upon Russia are as yet unperformed. In addition to this, she has issued an insolent and even threatening manifesto, in which she warns the Allies to desist from their attempts to improve the condition of Naples, and even hints at recourse to ulterior measures if her remonstrances be not attended to. As if all this were not enough in the way of paltry vexation and safe bravado, Russia is now about to send a squadron to the Bosphorus, in order to take advantage of the wrong she has already committed to perpetrate a fresh wrong. Because she has not performed the conditions imposed upon her by the treaty, the Allies have been compelled, much against their will, to keep their fleets in the Black Sea; and because their fleets remain in the Black Sea, owing to her default, Russia is, we are informed, about to demand from Turkey that her fleet should also be allowed to enter those neutral waters. Let nobody suppose, nevertheless, that Russia has not been defeated in the late war, or that she is in any condition to resume it. Were this really the case, were these the provocations of an enemy only seeking to renew the conflict from which he has been forced for a while to retire, they might alarm but could not disgrace us. But nothing is further from the intention of Russia, at this moment, than to provoke a war. As they begin to say of the Emperor, she has the wish but not the will. All these acts or holdings are intended for the benefit of the minor Courts of Europe, to give them an excuse for believing, or still pretending to believe, that Russia is still unconquered, still able to protect them against their subjects, still competent to extend their lease of tyranny and misrule.

Sir Charles Napier and Sir Robert Peel.

MERCHISTOUN, Wednesday, Oct. 29, 1856.

SIR: In your after-dinner speech at Stafford the other day, you returned thanks for the health of her Majesty's ministers, on doing which you stated that "you had visited the fortress of Cronstadt, and there was but one opinion, from the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE down to the youngest middy on board the *Wladimir*, that had the energy of the Commander equaled the pluck of the British Navy, that fortress at the present time would have been crumbled in the dust. Sir CHARLES NAPIER had been through the whole of the fleet and fortress, and he gave it as his opinion that it was impossible to destroy the fortress. It was certainly very clear at this moment that it was impossible to attack Cronstadt with success now, but when the war commenced the case was very different, and if the man who commanded the fleet at Copenhagen had commanded the Baltic fleet, or if a man possessed of the spirit and capacity of a NELSON had commanded that fleet, he had not the slightest doubt that as the fortress of Copenhagen yielded, so would Cronstadt have fallen."

You appear, Sir, not to know that there were two commanders in the Baltic fleet, viz: myself and my respected colleague, Admiral PARSEVAL—a man whose courage and judgment will bear criticism, even from you.

But let that pass—I am quite willing to take his responsibility on my shoulders, as we agreed in everything as regards Cronstadt.

Like myself, Admiral PARSEVAL may, in your estimation, have been wanting in energy and spirit; but we can both afford to bear the imputation from you.

As regards myself, if the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE told you what you state, he told me a very different story.

His Imperial Highness went over with me the plan of the South of Cronstadt, and he himself showed me the total impossibility of succeeding against Cronstadt by ships.

If you formed your judgment from what you saw, it shows your ignorance of naval matters, and your want of generosity in attacking the character of a man who has faithfully served his country for so many years.

If the Grand Duke told you that the north of Cronstadt might have been attacked, this was quite true. But whose fault was it that it was not attacked but that of the Board of Admiralty, which did not furnish the means by which alone it could have been successfully attacked, viz. gun and mortar boats, and vessels of which the allied fleets were altogether destitute; and sufficient means, moreover, were [not] supplied to Admiral DUNDAS in the following year, so that he could no more attack it than Admiral PARSEVAL and myself could. If you have been put forward by the Admiralty to insult me, you have acted an un-

[illegible] would have touched it with [illegible]

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

CHARLES NAPIER.

[illegible] Accession to the Royal Family.

[illegible] A Brussels letter says: [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] U. S. Frigate from Southampton.

The United States steam-frigate *Merrimac* sailed [illegible] on the 20th for [illegible], proceeding [illegible], and the West Indies. On [illegible] of this noble ship of war [illegible] the officers who [illegible] the late banquet given by Mr. [illegible] Mayor, were entertained at dinner by [illegible] his country seat, near Winchester. [illegible] conveyed thither by two carriages and [illegible] during the afternoon visited the cathedral, college, the Hospital of St. Cross, and other objects of interest. The Mayor also took his visitors to [illegible] distant from Winchester about four miles, [illegible] connected with the village greatly [illegible] the American gentlemen [illegible] Winchester they were most generously [illegible] and during the evening [illegible] the kindness he had received at all hands [illegible] in England, and regretted [illegible] of the *Merrimac* [illegible] officers of the *Merrimac* [illegible] attentive courtesy to all classes of the inhabitants [illegible] the Southwestern [illegible] a party of gentlemen [illegible] the *Merrimac* [illegible] the construction of the [illegible] that the time had arrived [illegible] Southampton Waters, and their [illegible] that they might again shortly visit this [illegible] to testify the appreciation [illegible] hospitalities they had received from all persons.

[illegible] and Revolvers in Georgia.

From the London Times.

SIR: Your correspondent, Mr. ARROWSMITH, having avowed the authorship of the narrative of murders upon the Georgia Railway, which appeared in [illegible] under the above heading, and having [illegible] certain questions to me on the subject, I [illegible] permission to say a few words in reply. I do [illegible] the less hesitation, because the question of [illegible] or falsehood of such a tale is a matter of [illegible] importance, and, in this instance, one in which [illegible] character of a whole community is involved; for Mr. ARROWSMITH's assertion that such events as he [illegible] "are of frequent occurrence" is neither more nor less than branding the State of Georgia as the [illegible] of a race of habitual murderers.

[illegible] a most remarkable fact that, throughout the whole of his letter, and although that letter is written [illegible] to two distinct allegations of the untruth [illegible] narrative, there is not one single word [illegible] or reassertion of its verity; not one syllable of that indignant refutation of the charge of [illegible] which wounded integrity ordinarily [illegible] Mr. ARROWSMITH limits himself to a very [illegible] bit of argument in support of some very minor items of his original statement; and, as I by no means wish to accuse him of deliberate and wilful untruth, [illegible] that he himself begins to [illegible] that his credulity has been [illegible] (very creditably) hesitates to re[illegible] of which some doubt is already in[illegible]

[illegible] as we can read his present letter [illegible] of appearance [illegible] on the part of a [illegible] establish the truth of a story the [illegible] which depends a more than usual [illegible] and which [illegible] charged with an utter [illegible]

[illegible] answer to these minor points respecting [illegible] certain direct questions to me, I [illegible]

[illegible] in reference to the time of starting from [illegible] I had not only "the date of the *Railway Guide* which I mention," but that *Guide* itself, for the [illegible] of August and September, the latter of which [illegible] would inevitably contain any "re-arrangement" brought into force at the close of August, and that both these *Guides* agree in giving the [illegible] which I have before named, and which are entirely inconsistent with the hours which he [illegible] of his journey from Macon to Augusta. [illegible] "*Guides*" herewith for your inspection. And, let me add, that his statement, [illegible] "the mail route," and that an especial alteration had just been made along the [illegible] from New-Orleans to New-York (more than 1,500 miles) in order to gain even half a day [illegible] whole journey, shows an economy of "time" [illegible] on the part of the railway companies, inconsistent with the deliberation incident to the repeated "stoppages" alleged to have [illegible] made at the mere pleasure of the con[illegible] And besides this, a most important fact is [illegible] railway in question has but a single line of [illegible] "artery" (so to speak) of [illegible] of the whole South and Southwest [illegible] "time" is most rigidly kept, [illegible] of any one train to be at its appointed station at the very minute designated in the instructions [illegible] not only serious danger of collision [illegible] delay and derangement of the [illegible] in both directions, throughout [illegible] in correspondence with [illegible]

Under such a state of circumstances, is it conceivable that any conductor would dare to make such repeated and considerable stoppages of a mail train upon a great mail route, or that any set of passengers would have submitted to such a proceeding?

[illegible] the question of the "return to Savannah of the body passenger," I beg to say that a portion of every train which runs from Macon to Augusta [illegible] the main line to Savannah, the road to Augusta being merely a "branch" from the main trunk, diverging at a station called Millen; and, as Mr. ARROWSMITH tells us (in his first letter,) that "the train consisted of only one passenger car and one luggage [illegible] with a compartment for smoking," and that [illegible] went on to Augusta, I am forced to say [illegible] statement is inconsistent with the known [illegible] of the road, and with the direct testimony of the *Guide*, by which you will learn that the [illegible] from Macon take passengers at the same time for both Savannah and Augusta, these two classes [illegible] at Millen, and pursuing their respective [illegible] the same moment. (*Vide* pages 185 and 190 of the *Guide*.)

3. As to the "necessity" for delaying the exposure of such a series of murders and outrages, it may fairly [illegible] that if Mr. ARROWSMITH considered the matter important enough to deserve any explanation [illegible] it was certainly worth his while to explain [illegible] this delay, by telling us "the reason why" it [illegible] "matter of necessity."

As to his "personal safety," it could be no more [illegible] by publication in New-York than in Liverpool, and it is hard to conceive (in the absence of [illegible] explanation) how any "necessity" could [illegible] so very simple a proceeding as the [illegible] to the press or the authorities in New-York [illegible] "facts" which he subsequently sup[illegible] columns, thus laying himself fairly open [illegible] of having held it back in order to [illegible] where facilities for its refutation were not [illegible] as they would have been in [illegible] of the United States.

I have no wish to bring any accusation of falsehood [illegible] or to cast the slightest im[illegible] upon his veracity; but, in the very nature [illegible] (in a dispute about facts,) I must allow [illegible] their legitimate conse[illegible] may seem to bear hardly [illegible] And indeed, as to the question [illegible] his own against that [illegible] of Georgia, and cannot expect to [illegible] than he has shown.

[illegible] which he hopes to effect by [illegible] publication, it would surely have been rather [illegible] by a publication in Augusta (where [illegible] than in New-York [illegible] of London. And at all events, opposition being [illegible] in Augusta to such publication, or to the exposure [illegible] that such an idea is calumnious and absurd, and that hundreds [illegible] the truth both [illegible] of what I said in my former letter as to the high tone of society and the elevated [illegible] of Augusta.

[illegible] total ignorance of the "names" of all the [illegible] in the alleged duels is perfectly inexplicable, while the attempt to account for it by saying that it is "not customary in that country to use [illegible] in traveling," is difficult to be regarded [illegible] Let any man of common sense [illegible] himself, whether, among men [illegible] to each other, (as several, at least, of the [illegible] must be,) the long and angry debate and subsequent fighting could have taken place without any [illegible] the names of these respective [illegible] with any [illegible] incredible that men [illegible] deliberate duels without the [illegible] principals and seconds, being mu[illegible]

[illegible] the scenic gravity of this general proposition on the subject of "names" in that country [illegible] the one point in the narrative which inclines me to

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adopt the belief (which I must tell you is very general among my countrymen in London) that the writer of this story has sought to test the extent of English credulity as to "American atrocity" by penning a deliberate [illegible] and obtaining its insertion in your columns [illegible] not only does [illegible] knowledge of his name militate [illegible] this hypothesis, but I can hardly conceive a man so stupid as to imagine any humor in a "jest" of such a nature, or so void of moral sense as to regard it as anything else than a most dishonorable falsehood; while, as to the pleasure or cleverness of the hoax, I am obtuse and old-fashioned enough to consider that, where serious and deliberate falsehood forms an essential element of a deception of that kind, it ceases to be "funny," and degenerates into very simple and very vulgar "lying," the being deceived by which shows no other weakness on the part of the person "hoaxed" than that of having "mistaken" his informant for an honorable man; for according to any other doctrine than this, the only thing necessary to a successful hoax would be simply a sufficiently resolute and persistent power of lying.

4. There remains only the monstrous climax of impossibility involved in Mr. ARROWSMITH's declaration that he was "assured by a friend in Augusta that such occurrences were by no means uncommon, and that scarcely a day passed without some fatal encounter on that road!"

What! Does the man know what his words really mean? He actually says that five fatal duels and the murder of a child are by no means uncommon occurrences in that region, and that some one is killed on that line almost daily!

Here, as least, is an assertion to which a direct denial can be opposed. This is no statement of a specific [illegible] against which any "general" denial is comparatively inefficient, but a broad allegation as to a condition of things said to be permanent and notorious; and I say peremptorily and unhesitatingly, that this assertion alone is so rash, so monstrous, and so devoid of even the shadow of foundation, that, according to all general principles of testimony, it should invalidate the whole of the narrative; and it at least shows a readiness of credulity most likely to have been seized upon by persons seeking a victim for mystification; and the charitable conjecture in the matter is, that Mr. ARROWSMITH has himself been made the victim of a carefully elaborated hoax.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

A NEW ENGLANDER.

The Georgia Railroad Hoax on the London Times.

From the London Examiner.

The narrator of the incredible account of a series of duels in a Georgian train, upon which we commented in our last number, has avowed himself in the *Times*, and adheres to his statement. He gives the name and address of Mr. JOHN ARROWSMITH, of Liverpool. It is remarkable that his reason for not attaching his name to the statement published a few days ago, was the apprehension of some consequences affecting his personal safety; yet these considerations, whatever may have been their force, have vanished within a very short interval of time. It appears that the date of the remarkable journey in question was so far back as the year 1828, exactly twenty-eight years ago.

There is certainly little chance of contradiction in this case. Mr. ARROWSMITH was, it appears, a young man under age at the time of the eventful journey. In his first account he subscribed himself "An Eye Witness," but he does not answer the question raised in one of the letters in the *Times* to which he refers, whether, professing to be an eye-witness, he actually witnessed the duels which he states to have occurred, and which must have taken place either in the dark, or by candle or torch light. We are far from meaning to question the veracity of Mr. ARROWSMITH, but we do suspect him of credulity in the green age, beyond which he had not passed when he took this wonderful journey. Has it never occurred to him that he, a young inexperienced foreigner, may have been hoaxed?

When any two passengers left the train, was he told by some wicked wag that it was for the purpose of fighting a duel? and when one only returned, was it at once to be believed that the other did not return because he had been killed?

What was his evidence of the murder of the child—was he an eye-witness? Impossible, for he would have interfered to prevent the cruel crime. He says he heard the fall of the body. How could he distinguish that sound in the rattling of a railway train, and how did he know that any noise he heard was produced by the fall of the body of the child murdered? It must have been by the relation of some one who, doubtless, was practising a hoax upon him.

Strange it is that Mr. ARROWSMITH was moved so late to make known this tale of horrors with the object of doing good. It seems rather too long after date for that purpose; and if such practices as those described ever had existence, they should have been denounced when the occasion called for repression, and the opportunity offered for contradiction, supported by living witnesses.

Miscellaneous.

The liabilities of FOX, HENDERSON & Co. are £250,000—£150,000 unsecured. On Saturday the fact became known to one or two in Birmingham in the confidence of the house. The principal creditors are GLYN & Co., CHAMPION, the Ebbw Vale Iron Company, &c. According to the statement of Mr. COLEMAN, the accountant, the assets are more than sufficient to pay 20s. in the pound; and it is said that the plant and stock are valued very moderately. A few of the largest creditors met in London on Monday, and the position of the business was thoroughly discussed. The best feeling was manifested towards the firm.

The deputy sent to represent the Manchester Chamber of Commerce at the Free Trade Congress, recently held in Brussels, made his report to the Board of Directors on Thursday last, being the first meeting of that body since his return from the Continent.

We have to record the death of Right Hon. JOHN, Earl of Scarborough, which took place at his seat, Sandbeck Park, near Tickhill, Yorkshire, on Wednesday. The deceased nobleman was the eighth Earl.

The Liverpool American Chamber of Commerce and the Cotton Brokers' Association publish an address on the subject of false-packed cotton, the bulk not answering to the sample.

The London *Times*, in its editorial on monetary affairs, expresses much alarm at the prospect of the drain of money which the Russian railway concessions will certainly produce. Nearly £40,000,000 sterling will be required, and even if this amount should be extended over ten years it would prove a serious drain on the English supplies. The Emperor of France is said to have forbidden the *Crédit Mobilier* to take shares in the concessions.

At a Court of Common Council of the city of London, the Lord Mayor informed the Court that he had received from the city of Boston, Mass., two books published by the Corporation of Boston, and presented to the Corporation of the city of London. He (the Lord Mayor) had already written to the Mayor of Boston expressing thanks for the gift. Mr. Deputy DAKIN had pleasure in moving that the present be accepted and deposited in the library, for it was gratifying to see across the Atlantic the reflex of these institutions which had contributed so much to English greatness. The motion was seconded and carried by acclamation.

A meeting of the Turkish Missions' Aid Society was held in Exeter Hall, London, for the purpose of taking leave of the Rev. Dr. HAMLIN, who is returning to the scene of his missionary labors in the East. Hon. A. KINNAIRD, M. P., presided. A letter of apology, for non-attendance, was read from Sir W. T. WILLIAMS. Sir H. RAWLINSON, seconded by Rev. Dr. BLACKWOOD, moved a vote of thanks to Hon. and Rev. B. W. NOEL; seconded by Rev. W. BAGNALL, moved a resolution, recognizing the elevated exertions of the American missionaries among the Armenians. The meeting then terminated.

The Russian, French and Sardinian Ministers are on a visit to Lord PALMERSTON's house at Broadlands. These were the party of "friends" who accompanied his Lordship, the other evening, to take a look at the *outside* of the *Merrimac* frigate.

A deputation from the British Association for the Advancement of Science has had an interview with the Government, to urge the resumption of steam communication with the interior of Africa, by the River Niger and its tributaries, as opened out by the late successful expedition under Dr. BAIKIE.

A new Roman Catholic chapel, from designs by E. W. PUGIN, in the decorative style, and dedicated to our lady of help, and St. Peter of Alcantara, has just been dedicated by Cardinal WISEMAN at Shrewsbury.

The Lord Mayor of London has remitted a further sum of 15,000 francs for the relief of the sufferers by the recent inundations in France, making a total contribution from London of 850,000 francs.

HARRISON, the wizard, who figured in the trial of DOVE, the poisoner, has been committed to prison at Leeds as a rogue and vagabond.

DR. KANE has had an interview with the Admiralty.

The British Government has presented a gold Chronometer, with this inscription: "Presented by the British Government to Captain CHAMPION, of the American ship *Victoria*, for his generous and prompt assistance to the British bark *Rose*, 13th October, 1855."

There are rumors of some minor political changes: Mr. JAMES WILSON will take the place of the late J. WOOD as Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue; FREDERICK PEEL will leave the War Department and take the Secretaryship of the Treasury vacated by Mr. WILSON.

Col. TURR, whose arrest by the Austrians may be remembered, has been refused a passport to Constantinople by Lord CLARENDON.

Mr. WILLIAM BROWN, M. P., of Liverpool, who some time since offered the munificent donation of £6,000 towards the erection of buildings for a free library and museum, offers to double the amount of his gift provided the building be commenced immediately.

FRANCE.

There was a report (but unfounded,) that the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE was about to visit Paris. It seems certain that Monsieur DE MORNY will remain some months at St. Petersburg.

Baron BRENIER has left Naples on the best terms personally, with King FERDINAND, and it is believed his report to the French Government will be entirely in favor of the King's intended measures.

The Financial Troubles.

The trade of Paris still suffers from the effects of the difficulty the Bank of France has had in discounting paper. Credits have been restricted on all sides, and the reaction has been felt more particularly, as remarked last week, by the wholesale houses. The retail trade had scarcely commenced making their purchases for the Winter when the measures taken by the Bank caused them to stop short. Nevertheless, as the demand made upon the shops continue as great as usual, and there does not appear to be a glut of merchandise anywhere, it does not seem probable that the difficulty of obtaining credit will be followed by any serious crisis in trade. The manufactures of Paris have been little in demand, notwithstanding the balance of trade is expected to be in favor of this country, and consequently the French manufacturer will have more to receive from foreign ports than he will have to pay. Advices from the provinces describe mercantile operations as very flat. At Lyons, Mulhouse, Amiens, Rheims and Roubaix purchases have been scarce, but prices have been maintained, and it does not seem likely there will be any change soon, for the cost of raw material and production hardly leaves a profit to the manufacturer, even at present rates. At Lyons and St. Etienne silks are much in demand.

The correspondent of the *Times* writes from Paris:

The financial, or rather monetary, crisis, which has extended to every market in Europe, still continues to be a subject of much anxiety. Industry and commerce have been so developed for the last 15 or 20 years, and particularly for the last four or five, that there are few who are not interested in the subject. Whatever is likely to throw light on any of the causes which have led to so general a perturbation in commercial affairs is deserving of notice, and I have therefore taken some pains to ascertain the views of persons whose judgment on such matters is entitled to attention, and who are as impartial as men can be under the circumstances. At all events, their opinion will be taken for as much as it is worth.

It is certain, then, with all due deference to an authority like the *Moniteur*, that the crisis has not been of the slight and very transient character it loved to describe. It may not be permanent, but it seems to be periodical. It is calculated that the Russian war swallowed up four milliards of francs, exclusive of the treasures lavished by Russia, and of that sum we are told that France stands for 1,500 millions.

A serious deficiency in the harvest has been visible in Europe for the last four years, and the sums spent by England and France in purchasing corn abroad to supply the deficiency are estimated at two milliards of francs. Such an amount proves, no doubt, the enormous resources which modern industry has placed at the disposal of the two great nations which are the first in wealth as in civilization, but such an enormous drain within a brief period accounts in part for the disappearance of specie.

That derangement has, in the opinion of many persons, been aggravated by injudicious measures. The disquietude felt by the Bank of France on the state of its metallic reserve compelled it during the last two years to have recourse to steps which may have added to rather than remedied the evil. The purchases of gold and silver bullion for the account of the Bank were insufficient to keep its coffers full. According as the gold of London, Amsterdam, Hamburg, and Brussels found its way, after a considerable premium, to the Bank coffers, it was immediately drained off by the reimbursement of its notes at par in the metal so purchased, and which the Mint had transformed into pieces of 20, 10, and 5 francs. In this operation, we are told, the Bank incurred three kinds of loss—namely, the comparatively high premium paid for its gold and silver, the interest during the transport from foreign countries and its deposit at the Mint, and the expense attending the coining without speaking of its unproductive displacement and its withdrawal from circulation, all which, of course, increased the apparent deficiency. The operation is said to have been at first effected by the withdrawal from the Bank of its own gold and silver, the melting, and then selling it back to the same establishment in the shape of bars. By way of prevention it was stipulated that in future no bars should be received, except such as had been refined out of France. It was not difficult to elude the new stipulations; and its own coin was delivered to it in bars refined in foreign cities. Another stipulation was introduced, in virtue of which no bullion was to be purchased that was not refined abroad, and that did not bear a stamp of old date. The coin was converted into bars as before, exchanged for bars of the date required, and again presented to the Bank. All this, of course, increased the expense, in addition to the premium for bars paid by that establishment.

Trouble Brewing.

Arrests have again taken place, in consequence of the strike among certain classes of the workmen. Placards still more menacing than those I have already alluded to continue to be posted on the walls of houses, and they assume indifferently a Legitimist, Orleanist, or revolutionary color. It is not by night only that these placards are affixed, but sometimes in the noonday under the eyes of the police. The persons who are said to be employed in this work bring small sheets of paper, which are already prepared with wafers, and they take their stand against a wall, holding their hands behind their backs, as if they were merely resting themselves. They soon quit their position and leave the placard sticking to the wall, without the police agents noticing them. It is only in an hour or two afterwards that the groups who stand reading the paper attract their attention, and when they come up to the spot they find such words as these: "*Vive Henri V.!*" "*Vive le Comte de Paris!*" "*Vive la République!*" "*A bas Napoleon!*" "*Mort aux Propriétaires!*" "*Le Pain à 10 sous,*" &c.

The Paris papers have been "invited" to abstain from giving, indirectly or implicitly, the difference between the real price of bread and that at which it is sold to the public.

Fashions for November.

From Le Follet.

Velvet will be much worn this Winter. It is also said that even satin will regain some of its former favor. In the meantime silk woven with velvet will constitute one of the most prevailing fabrics; and we shall doubtless see much beauty as well as novelty displayed in the designs. The combinations of these materials is already familiar to us.

Flounces will not be so much in request, and they are endeavoring to replace them by every variety of trimming. Dresses are much trimmed on each side of the skirt; narrow velvet, in arabesque or Grecque patterns, sometimes entirely cover the front breadth; this is an attempt to supersede flounces. Trimmings are also placed round the skirt in patterns of the same style as those already mentioned. The body is often trimmed with five or seven rows of narrow velvet, carried round the bust, forming a berthe, which is pointed at front and rounded behind.

Very short talmas of velvet, cloth, or, above all, of chinchilla, are the favorite pardessus for this Autumn. Large double shawls of Thibet plush, in Algerine patterns of bright colors, with a wide chenille fringe, are introduced by some of our principal houses; and their costliness, as well as their great beauty, will render them exceedingly fashionable this Winter.

The casaque-jupe will, without doubt, be a great favorite; it may be trimmed with a rich lace guipure, fringe, or even a plain galon; and may be made either of cloth, taffetas, or velvet.

Whether there will be much novelty in the shape of bonnets is still an open question.

The skirts are still worn ballonnées, but these dome dresses tire the eye; an effort is being made to reduce the circumference of these ungraceful appendages to female attire, and we trust it will be successful.

We have seen some very elegant silk dresses, which for taste surpass anything that has yet appeared. They are made with double skirts, forming flounces. On the edge of each is a broad stripe woven in the silk, having the appearance of plush or chenille. It is quite in the Eastern style, being a mixture of almost all the colors—green, blue, red and yellow appearing side by side in perfect good taste, the color of the dress itself being either dark blue, emerald green, or violet.

A dress of black glacé silk had also two skirts, with flounces, which were edged with six or seven rows of narrow uncut black velvet.

The three following visiting dresses are worthy of notice: The first, a dress of violet and black taffetas, with three flounces, edged with black velvet nearly a quarter of a yard broad; over this, a black velvet casaque, fitting to the figure, with very deep basques trimmed with two rows of guipure; the sleeves open and square, showing a very large bouillonnée of black guipure. Small Valenciennes collar. Bonnet of black velvet, trimmed with a violet and black curled feather, fastened on the top by a bow of ribbon. Velvet heart's-ease ornamented the inside of the fronts.

The second, a dress of deep blue moire, striped with black velvet; a small blue velvet mantle, trimmed with two rows of broad black lace, the lower one half a yard deep. White terry velvet bonnet, trimmed with two tufts of small feathers, and a blonde fall.

The third, a black taffetas dress, ornamented at each side of the skirt by two rows of black velvet and a wreath of leaves worked in small black beads, finished by a row of black lace about two inches wide. With this dress was worn a large Indian cachmire shawl, and an American-green satin bonnet, covered with black tulle, worked in rather large dots of black silk. The curtain was trimmed round by a ruche of black blonde, mixed with loops of very narrow velvet. On one side was placed a water lily, with long black velvet leaves, and inside the front a bouillonnée of blonde and roses.

Some very pretty beaver bonnets are being prepared for the colder weather; they are of an exquisite shade of drab, trimmed with blue, violet or crimson velvet. Some have, besides, a flat feather, shaded to the color of the velvet; others have only bows of velvet on the sides, with the ends brought across the curtain, which, as well as the bonnet, is bound with velvet. Inside are placed bows, mixed with blonde or velvet leaves, with bows of black lace. When the bonnet is trimmed with black velvet, jet trimmings are placed in the cap.

As a useful and warm casaque for very cold weather, or for traveling, we recommend one made of reversible cloth; that is, a cloth with two faces and of distinct colors; for instance, brown on one side and blue on the other, or black and violet. It is made with very wide sleeves, open the whole length; but a double row of buttons on each side enables it to be closed at the pleasure of the wearer, and when closed only to the elbow, it has the form of a pagoda sleeve. At the front are small pockets with pointed covers, fastened by a button. A less negligée casaque is made of cloth, with an Amazon body, fitting to the figure, and open sleeves, wide at the bottom, with deep mousquetaire [illegible] may be trimmed in various ways.

AUSTRIA.

The Question of the Principalities—Austria Refuses to Leave.

The Paris *Presse* states that the Austrian Government has answered to the demand of an immediate evacuation of the Principalities by a positive refusal.

The Paris *Pays* having reiterated the assertion that the Porte has demanded the Austrians to leave, the London *Globe* (ministerial organ) says:

"This assertion of the *Pays* is a ludicrous misconception of the facts. The treaty of Paris stipulated that the Principalities should be evacuated—not in six months, but 'as soon as possible'—and by this time, certainly, the Principalities ought to have been handed over to the exclusive keeping of Turkey. But it is not Austria that has retarded that delivery. Before the Austrian army could withdraw it would be necessary that the boundary between Turkey and Russia should have been settled, but it has *not* been settled, and until the boundary line shall be made clear and certain, it is not to be expected or desired that the guard placed there on behalf of the allies should be withdrawn. This is the view of the Turkish Government. For we need scarcely say that the report of a demand on behalf of that Government for the retirement of Austria is the reverse of true."

The London *Morning Post* (also Government organ) backs the *Globe* in its statements. But in direct contradiction of the *Globe's* and *Post's* assertion the Paris *Journal des Débats* thus speaks:

"We do not know the extent to which the article in the *Morning Post*, which states that the British fleet will remain in the Black Sea until the execution by Russia of the conditions imposed by the treaty of peace, represents the views of the British Government. But in one point matters are clear. Notwithstanding the declarations to the contrary which arrive from Vienna, we persist in repeating that Turkey has demanded simultaneously and at repeated intervals, the evacuation of the Principalities by Austria, and of the Black Sea by England. If the steps taken by the Porte had not the character of a protest in form, they expressed at least its desire in the clearest manner."

Thus, at present, the matter rests.

TURKEY.

The Ministry Still in Office.

According to the correspondence of the Paris papers the Sultan has refused to accept the resignation of the Ministers. This circumstance, say the journals, may be accepted as a proof that there will be no change of policy on controverted questions.

The Cologne *Gazette* says: "The secret treaty between the Porte and Austria, of which so much has been spoken lately, does really exist, but it concerns the reorganization of the Principalities, not their occupation."

The Difficulties with the Porte.

The *Débats* of yesterday says: "In spite of declarations to the contrary, coming from Vienna and mentioned in the various French journals, we persist in repeating that Turkey has demanded simultaneously and repeatedly the evacuation of the Principalities by the Austrian troops, and the departure from the Black Sea of the English fleet. If the step taken by the Porte in this matter has not the character of a protest in form, it has at least that of a desire expressed in the clearest terms. With this reservation we maintain completely the news we have already given."

The inhabitants of this city already begin to speak of an alliance between France and Russia as of a thing which is "very likely" to take place, but it does not follow that LOUIS NAPOLEON is inclined to break with his present allies because he does not share their opinions on one or two points of importance. The article of the *Moniteur* on the Neapolitan question is not to the taste of the Imperial Government, but it is not quite clear why such is the case. It is, however, possible that it disapproves the mention which is made of the "haughtiness" of the Court of Naples. In countries which are governed absolutely it is very like *lèse majesté* to speak unfavorably of the behavior of a monarch, and therefore the article would have met with a more favorable reception here if the French official writer had abused the Neapolitan Ministers instead of their master.

The *Patrie* contains an attack upon Lord DE REDCLIFFE, and persisting as to the disputed point of fact in its original statement, notwithstanding the reiterated denials of the *Austrian Correspondence*, it says: "Doubt will be no longer possible when we know all that took place in regard to the resignation of the Ottoman Ministry and its subsequent withdrawal of that resignation. What we know of the matter already authorizes us to insist more than ever upon the correctness of the news which we published."

The *Times* correspondent at Constantinople writes, under date of Oct. 17:

"The false position in which the Turkish Government finds itself with regard to the union of the Principalities arose at the Conferences in Paris. The union, as you will remember, had been mooted at the preliminary conferences which were held here, and opposed by the Turkish Government. When the same question was touched on at the Conferences in Paris, and referred by ALI PASHA to Constantinople, the opposition of the Great Council showed itself in a more decided way than before. Had a firm resolution to this effect, with all the explanatory arguments which are now coming forward in such quantities, been frankly and unreservedly conveyed to the Conference, there is no doubt that the latter would have taken them into account, and would have thought twice before entering any further into a question which the Turkish Government and the Council of State unanimously deemed of the greatest danger for the Empire. But instead of adopting this frank and manly policy, the Turkish Plenipotentiaries tried to play a fine diplomatic game, and took up the ground that the union of the Principalities was not wished by the people of Moldo-Wallachia themselves. The argument was turned against the Turkish Plenipotentiaries, and the mixed commission was proposed to ask the wishes of the people of the Principalities. Although thus caught in its own net, the Turkish Ministry consoled itself with the idea that, at any rate, time had been gained; but this consolation lasted only a very short time, for this delay was used by the Moldo-Wallachians to get up an agitation in favor of the union of the Principalities, which increased rapidly all over the country, having thus beforehand left very little doubt where the wishes of the people themselves lay. It was, therefore, necessary to change the ground taken up at the Conferences altogether, and, instead of speaking of the wishes of the Moldo-Wallachians, to bring forward the rights of Turkey, and to show the dangers and inconveniences which might arise to the empire from a union of the Principalities."

The Isle of Serpents—And Bolgrad.

The *Times* correspondence mentions that the Russian ambassador had proposed that the disputed points respecting the Isle of Serpents and Bolgrad be settled at Constantinople, and the Porte was inclined to listen to the proposal, which would be a kind of compromise between the previous desire of Russia, backed by France, and the views of the British Government.

NAPLES.

The Neapolitan Question Unchanged.

The Neapolitan question remains precisely as it did,—the only additional incidents being that the Government of Naples has addressed a circular, of moderate tone, to its diplomatic agents, and that the King has sent Monsieur THOMAS D'AGIOUT, a Frenchman, in his confidence, to Paris on a secret mission.

THE NEAPOLITAN DIFFICULTY.

The Neapolitan Minister of Foreign Affairs has sent a circular to his diplomatic agents at foreign courts, on the dispute with France and England. The document is said to be drawn up in a conciliatory tone. Beyond this fact we have no new incident.

SWEDEN.

Opening of the Diet—The King's Speech.

King OSCAR opened the session of the Swedish Diet on the 23d of October. In his speech the relations of Sweden to the other European States are described as being of the most friendly nature, while the treaty concluded with England and France is particularly pointed out as contributing to the confidence which the Swedish Government feels as to the state of its foreign relations. The result of the impediments in the way of the manufacture of intoxicating liquors in Sweden, by means of excise arrangements, is described as highly satisfactory as well in an economic as in a moral point of view. The King declares that public opinion in Sweden now thoroughly supports these measures [illegible] the suppression of drunkenness, which was otherwise growing [illegible] into a national evil. Another paragraph of the speech promises [illegible] that a bill will be brought in by Government with the object of advancing the commercial policy of the country in the direction of free trade.

The speech contains the following paragraphs:—

"Two commissions, consisting of an equal number of Swedes and Norwegians, have just drawn up the draught of a bill for regulating the commerce and navigation between Sweden and Norway.

A mixed commission is occupied with fixing the contingents which each country has to provide for the defence of the independence and for the maintenance of the common glory.

An enlightened toleration for the faith of others, based upon the love of one's neighbor, and inspired by an indomitable conviction, constitutes the essence of the dogmas of the Protestant Church.

The ancient laws which impede the freedom of worship must, therefore, give way, so that the community may be in harmony with the constitution.

Bills for the abolition of the punishment of exile, and for reforms of the Criminal Code will be laid before you."

INDIA.

The Overland Indian mail brings advices from Calcutta of date Sept. 22; Bombay, Oct. 3; also three days later from Melbourne, to the 29th of July.

India (says the Bombay *Times*) is tranquil. With the exception of the continuance of the arrangements for the Persian Gulf expedition, which is not expected ever to quit our harbor, and some light skirmishing on the Peshawur frontier, we have no event to report. We have heard nothing of outrage, or disturbance of any sort either in our own dominions or those of our allies. In some parts of the Punjab and Scinde, as well as in the upper portion of the Gangetic Delta, the inundations appear to have been disastrous. The Governor-General remains at Calcutta, and it is stated that the Court of Directors have finally decided that, unless affairs require his presence in the interior, the expense of traveling should be avoided. The money market has become more settled. Government and other securities were languid. Freights remained firm.

The Bombay *Times* reports: "Arrangements for the dispatch of the Persian Gulf expedition continue to go vigorously forward, though few believe that it will ever sail. About 16,000 tons of shipping have in all been taken up, and are now in full pay at a pound a ton per month. The Persian expedition (says the Madras *Athenæum*) has not advanced beyond the stage of preparation."

Even the fall of Herat, on which the expedition is founded, is doubtful. The Delhi *Gazette* of Sept. 30 says:

"We have received a Cabul letter, dated Sept. 1, and it leads us to doubt the fact of the fall of Herat, as given out by the correspondent of the Lahore *Chronicle*. No date of the supposed fall was given by our cotemporary, and we now really believe that the report has emanated from the same source as that which induced us on the 17th of June to give out the same news. On complaining to our Cabul correspondent of his neglect, he reminds us of this, and believes that the reported fall of Herat has arisen from the same rumor as led us astray."

CHINA.

Dates from China by the overland Indian mail are from Hong Kong, Sept. 12, Shanghae Sept. 14, Canton Sept. 14. Letters report a renewal of the adverse movement of the rate of Exchange at Shanghae, the quotations having advanced from 7s. 2d. to 7s. 6d. This, however, was owing to the last mail having brought only a small amount of silver, that of the 3d of July, with £436,487, not being yet due. At Canton there had been a favorable turn, the quotation having receded from 5s. ½d. to 4s. 10½d. The exports of tea to date were 14,500,000 lbs., and of silk 19,000 bales. The season's supply of tea was expected to be very short. Prices of silk, on account of the advices from this side, were $30 per picul higher. The settlements to date had been between 53,000 and 55,000 bales.

The English mail of July 10 reached Hong-Kong Aug. 25. The *Lacefield*, from Calcutta, arrived with intelligence from London of July 25, just as the homeward mail left.

The great floods over the country bordering the Canton river have subsided. Canton Imperialists admit that their forces have sustained serious and repeated defeats by the rebels in the adjoining provinces of Kwang-si, and reinforcements were being sent daily.

The British merchants at Shanghae had petitioned Sir JOHN BOWRING to help to abolish the system of foreign inspectorships at the Chinese Custom-House there.

The *North China Herald* of Aug. 16, thus sums up the present position in China: Three points appear to be established by a variety of concurrent testimony. 1. That over a region, equal in extent and population to some of the most powerful States of Europe, the people have discarded the Manchu costume; and reverted to that of the Ming dynasty. 2. In a portion, if not the whole, of that extensive territory, the people pay taxes for the support of the Nankin Government; and 3. That, by the establishment of examinations, they have the privilege of competing for literary honors and civil office. Whence, it is obvious, that the revolutionists are, and have a right to be regarded as a government *de facto*.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Oct. 31, 1856.

During the week easterly winds have prevailed, and arrivals of BREADSTUFFS are limited to 70,345 bushels Wheat, 73,839 bushels Corn, 6,091 bbls. Flour, from the States and Canada, and 1,605 quarters Wheat from Egypt. (A change of wind to-day has brought in a number of ships, not yet reported.)

Farmers' deliveries of Wheat for the week ending last Saturday were 116,277 quarters, at 66s. 4d., against 141,706 quarters, at 78s. 4d. in the corresponding week of last year.

On Tuesday we reported per *Baltic* a better inquiry for WHEAT, but only a moderate business in prime WHEATS, at 1d.@2d. ℔ bushel over the prices of last Friday, sales being checked by the advance. FLOUR was slow, and rather easier. INDIAN CORN dull, and prices the turn in favor of the buyer.

At to-day's market there was only a limited demand for prime WHEAT, and, holders submitting to a reduction of 1d.@2d. on the prices of Tuesday, a moderate consumptive trade was done, at about the rates of this day week. FLOUR was slow, and must be quoted 6d. ℔ bbl. cheaper, with sales only in retail. INDIAN CORN quiet; Yellow and Mixed could have been bought at a decline of 6d. ℔ quarter, but sales were quite limited; White neglected. We quote: WHEAT, Red, 8s. 9d.@9s. 2d.; White, 9s. 9d.@10s. 3d. ℔ 70 lbs. FLOUR, Philadelphia and Baltimore, 32s. 6d.@33s. 6d.; Extra Ohio, 35s.@37s. ℔ bbl. INDIAN CORN, Mixed and Yellow, 33s.@33s. 6d.; White, 34s. @34s. 9d. ℔ 480 lbs.

BEEF—Holders show great anxiety to clear out their stocks, and a further concession in price has been submitted to. The market is also depressed by sales of Government returned stores.

PORK—In this article there is a little more doing, but prices are unchanged.

BACON—The stock of American is now reduced to a narrow compass. New English and Irish bring full rates.

LARD—Sells in trifling quantities at about 74s., but, with increased supplies, such rates cannot be maintained.

TALLOW—In demand, and again 1s. dearer; Butchers' Association, 57s. London market closes weaker to-day.

RESIN—Common dull, and sales are not over 4,000 bbls., at 4s. 5d.@4s. 7d. *ex quay*, and 4s. 7d.@6s. in store, according to quality.

BARK—Steady, at 13s. 6d. for Philadelphia, and 12s. 9d.@13s. for Baltimore.

COTTON—The demand has fallen off this week; and with a more freely supplied market the daily sales since Monday have averaged only 8,000 bales. Prices of the lower qualities have shown some irregularity, but last week's quotations are continued. In Manchester business is limited by the small advance sought by manufacturers, which is resisted by buyers. "Middling" Orleans 6 15-16d.; Mobile and Uplands 6⅞d. ℔ lb.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO.

London Markets.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 31, 1856—5 P. M.

Per Europa.] The Colonial and Foreign Produce markets have been steady this week, without animation. The demand for MONEY continues active at 6@7½ ℔ cent. ℔ annum. Consols leave off at 92⅛@92¾ both for money and the account. Mexican Dollars 5s. 2⅜d. Bar Silver 5s. 2½d. American Eagles 76s. 4½d.

COCOA is rather easier.—336 bags Trinidad sold; ordinary to good grey 60s.@60s. 6d., low to good red 64s. 6d.@69s.

COCHINEAL flat.—Of 600 bags offered about half sold at barely previous rates. Honduras Silver 3s. 9d.@3s. 10d. for fair bold; 3s. 6d.@3s. 8d. for middling, and 2s. 6d.@3s. 3d. for pasty and ordinary; Blacks 4s. 1d.@4s. 3d. for fair to good; 3s. 8d.@3s. 11d. for ordinary and pasty. Teneriffe Silver 3s. 9d.@3s. 11d.; Blacks 3s. 11d. @ 4s. 2d. Mexican Black 3s. 10d.@3s. 11d.

COPPER—In good demand—Tough Cake and Tile, £107 10s. Sheathing, 12d. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Firm—4,100 bales sold during the week at full prices. At Liverpool the market has been less excited; mid. Orleans is quoted 6 15-16d. ℔ lb.

RUM—Quiet, but holders are firm; fair Leeward Island 2s. 3d. proof.

COFFEE—Quiet. Of 500 casks, 460 barrels and bags Plantation Ceylon, at auction during the week, only a portion sold at rather easier prices. 450 bags good ord. Native Ceylon sold at 52s.@52s. 6d.; 30 casks, 25 barrels Jamaica sold from 53s.@58s. 6d. for good to fine ord., with fine from 75s.@84s.

SPELTER—350 tons on the spot sold at £27.

The CORN market on Monday was quiet, without alteration in prices. There is a good demand for Foreign WHEAT for export to the Continent. Last week's average quotation for English WHEAT was 66s. 4d. on 116,277 qrs. returned. To-day the market was steady, but not active. We quote White American WHEAT 70s.@76s., Red 68s.@73s. ℔ qr. American FLOUR, 34s.@39s. ℔ bbl.

TEA—The demand continues good, and common Congou has advanced to 9¼d. ℔ lb.

DRUGS, &c.—Camphor 3s.@4s. cheaper; 200 boxes fair dark grain sold at 80s.@82s. Marabolanes—1,533 bags were chiefly taken in at 10s. 6d.@12s. 6d. for common to good. Logwood—200 tons Jamaica chiefly sold at £4, and 30 tons St. Lucia from £4 10s.@£4 15s. Gambier—of 700 bales offered, only a small part sold at 18s. 6d.@19s. Star Aniseed 3s.@4s. dearer; 90 chests sold at 87s. 6d.@91s. India Rubber—106 baskets East India partly sold at 7¼d.@7½d. for ordinary and middling. Quicksilver—1s. 5½d.@1s. 6d.

MOLASSES—About 300 puncheons [illegible] sold at full rates.

HEMP—Russian steady; St. Petersburg Clean £36@£36 10s. Manila, of 1,280 bales at auction about one-fourth sold from £36@£37 15s. for middling mixed current quality. JUTE, of 3,300 bales offered [illegible] one-third sold, common kinds rather lower, from £11 15s.@£13 2s. 6d., with low to good middling from £14 10s.@£17 5s.

INDIGO.—The quarterly sales were brought to a close this morning, and of 17,683 chests declared, 6,454 have been withdrawn and 3,385 bought in; about 500 of the latter have been since disposed of, and the total quantity sold is about 7,800 chests, of which exporters have taken about 5,600, the remainder being for home use and resale; compared with July rates, prices show—Bengal and Oude 4d.@6d. advance, good and fine Kurpah 6d.@8d., low and middling 3d.@6d., Madras par to 2d.

IRON—Is quiet, with a moderate demand. Rails, £7 5s.@£7 10s.; Bars £7 10s., f. o. b. in Wales. Scotch Pig, 60s. 6d., for mixed Nos. on the Clyde.

TALLOW—Has receded to-day to 56s. for all the year, and 58s. 6d., for the Spring.

LINSEED—Continues to advance, with an active business. Floating cargoes Taganrog sold at 65s., delivered in U. K., and Berdiansk and Odessa samples are now held at 68s. On the spot fine Black Sea real[illegible] 62s.@63s. 6d.; Calcutta, [illegible] Bombay, 65s. Advices from Calcutta [illegible] imports of linseed into Great Britain in the first half of September [illegible] 5,000 qrs.

LEAD—Without change. Common Pig, £23 10s.

SALTPETRE—Fully 6d. lower, with a quiet market. Of 500 bags Bengal at auction half sold, at 38s. 6d. for 7 ℔ cent., good 4¾ ℔ cent. refr. being withdrawn at 37s.; privately, about 1,000 bags have changed hands, 8¼ ℔ cent. at 38s. 6d., and 11¼ ℔ cent. at 38s. 1,000 bags Bombay were disposed of at 33s.@35s. for 10½ to 20¾ ℔ cent., with 13@12½ ℔ cent. at 38s. 6d.

OILS—[illegible] quiet; [illegible] Sperm [illegible] 51s. 6d.@52s.; Linseed, on the spot [illegible] 36s. 7d., with a limited demand; Cocoa Nut [illegible] 47s.@49s.; Palm 44s.@44s. 6d.

RICE—Quiet; 3,000 bags sold privately on rather easier terms; mid. white Bengal at 10s. 3d.@10s. [illegible] very ordinary Madras at 8s. 10½d.@9s., with Rangoon and Arracan at 10s. 3d. The public sales have been confined to 1,700 bags Bengal, and 150 tons Carolina, which partly sold, the former at 10s. for low mid., the latter at 28s. for fair quality.

SPICES—Ginger—650 bags rough Bengal sold at 19s. 6d., and 20 casks Jamaica at 61s.@90s., according to quality, but 65 cases Cochin were withdrawn at 110s.@120s. Pepper—183 bags fair light Malabar Black were taken out at 4¾d.; for White the demand is active, 135 bags Penang having realized 7¼d.@8d., and 240 bags Singapore 7¼d.@7½d.

SUGAR—The market has been less buoyant this week, but there is little change in value. Of West India 850 hhds. only have been sold, and 21,000 bags Mauritius and East India at auction mostly found buyers at steady rates. Foreign—9,060 boxes Havana at auction were all bought in at full prices, but since the sale about 600 boxes sold at 47s.@50s. 6d.; 143 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, and 198 hhds., 115 bbls. Porto Rico were also disposed of at the extreme value. By private contract 500 boxes Havana are reported at 47s. 3d. for brown, (13s. 9d. duty,) and 49s.@51s. for good to fine gray, (15s. duty,) 100 cases brown Bahia at 45s. 6d., and 900 bags Siam at 51s. 6d., (duty 15s.) as also a cargo of 670 tons unclayed Manila, to arrive, at 27s. 6d., in bond, landed. The Dutch Trading Co. have advertised for sale, on Nov. 20, 22,100 baskets Java Sugar.

TURPENTINE—Rough has been sold at 9s. 4½d. American Spirits sold freely at 38s., and 38s. 6d. is now asked.

TIN is firm. Prices of English have to-day been advanced 4s. ℔ cwt., and are—Blocks, 138s.; Bars, 139s.; Refined 145s.; Banca, to arrive, has been sold at 137s.; Straits, 136s.

We have little to report in AMERICAN STOCKS. Business has been very limited, and sellers rather on the increase.

BARING BROTHERS.

American Stocks.

D. BELL, SON & Co., London, report that in the market for American Securities, the past week, there had been less business doing, and the few actual transactions which had taken place, both in State Stocks and Railroad Bonds, had been at somewhat lower prices, as quoted:

United States 6 ℔ Cents—1867-8	104½@105½
United States 6 ℔ Cent. Bonds—1868	104½@105½
Alabama 5 ℔ Cent. Bonds	86 @ 88
Kentucky 6 ℔ Cent. Bonds—1868-73	90
Maryland 5 ℔ Cent. Sterling Bonds	93 @ 94
Massachusetts 5 ℔ Cent. Sterling Bonds	98
Pennsylvania 5 ℔ Cent. Sterling Bonds	73 @ 75
Pennsylvania 5 ℔ Cent. Bonds—1877	79 @ 80
Virginia 6 ℔ Cent. Bonds—1886	83 @ 84
Illinois Central R. R., 7 ℔ Cent.—1875	89 @ 91
Illinois Central R. R., 6 ℔ Cent.—1875	77 @ 79
Illinois Central 7 ℔ Cent.—Freelands—1860	92 @ 93
Illinois Central R. R., $25 paid—premium	9 @ 10
Michigan Central 8 ℔ Cent.—1869	89 @ 91
New-York Central 7 ℔ Cent.—1864	91 @ 93
New-York Central 6 ℔ Cent., not conv. 1883	80 @ 82
N. Y. and Erie 7 ℔ Cent., 3d mort.—1883	83 @ 84
N. Y. and Erie 7 ℔ Cent. conv.—1862	80 @ 82
N. Y. and Erie 7 ℔ Cent. Sink. Fund—1875	81 @ 83
Penna. Central 6 ℔ Cent. 1st mort.—1880	87 @ 89
Boston 5 ℔ Cent. Bonds, 1868	95 @ 96
New-Orleans 6 ℔ Cent. Stock—1862	79 @ 80

LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.

Russia and Persia.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 1.

Russia has definitely excused Persia from the payment of the indemnity for the year 1857.

The *Times* throws the greatest possible doubts on the statements received via Trieste and published in last night's *Globe*, adding that in the opinion of those best qualified to judge, the Shah had not only not yielded, but was not likely to yield.

Telegraphic accounts from St. Petersburg, dated Thursday, stated that during the past three days there had been six degrees of frost. Ice was expected to come down the river the next day, in which case the navigation would be suspended earlier than usual. Eight thousand casks of tallow still remained on the quay at St. Petersburg.

From the London Times' City Article.

LONDON, Friday Evening.

The English funds opened steady this morning at the improved prices of yesterday, and subsequently exhibited increased animation. The report that the *James Baines* had arrived with £700,000 in Gold, caused an advance. Ultimately it was found that this report was incorrect.

To-morrow (Saturday) a holiday will be kept at the Stock Exchange.

In the Discount market at the Bank to-day there was a very active demand. It was not, however, beyond what was anticipated for the end of the month. There has been an absence of Gold withdrawals.

From the Daily News City Article.

LONDON, Friday Evening.

The tendency of the Funds is still upwards. The market opened at a reaction of ⅛ ℔ cent. but quickly recovered and closed at ⅛ ℔ cent. higher than yesterday. Most descriptions of Railroad Stock was also quoted higher. To-day's advance in consols was stimulated by some large speculative purchases, but the investments of the public have also continued. Money was easy in the Stock Exchange at 4@4½ ℔ cent for loans on Consols. Up to the close of the settlement in shares and foreign stocks there has been little demand for money. In the Discount market to-day there was a steady demand at full rates, but an absence of pressure. The three ℔ cents are reported by telegraph as closing to-day, at Paris, at about ¼ ℔ cent. higher than yesterday. The purchases appear chiefly to have been speculative.

Stay of the English Fleet in the Black Sea.

MARSEILLES, Friday, Oct. 31.

Intelligence from Constantinople, of the 20th, states that in a reply to a demand by Baron BOURQUENEY, the Russian Ambassador, Lord LYONS has stated that the English squadron will remain in the Euxine until the stipulations of the treaty of Paris are fully carried out.

The concession of the Turkish Railways has been granted to the house of SPIEGLITZ, and HOPE, PEREIRA and HOTTINGUER, and some other German bankers.

News from Northern Mexico.

THE SUCCESS OF VIDAURRI—TAKING OF CAMARGO AND CONTEMPLATED ADVANCE ON MATAMOROS.

The schooner *Chrysolite*, Capt. ASHBERRY, arrived this morning from Brazos Santiago, which port she left on the 1st inst.

By this arrival we have received the important intelligence that Gen. VIDAURRI has taken Camargo, and would advance on Matamoros soon. These advices are confirmed by the passengers and by private letters brought by the *Chrysolite*. The report received by the *Anita* from Tampico, some days since, that an arrangement had been made between VIDAURRI and GARZA, is proved to have been unfounded.

An important letter from VIDAURRI's camp, written previous to the surrender of Camargo, will be found below.

We have also received the *Boletin Oficial*, of Monterey, (VIDAURRI's organ,) to the 19th ult., which states that there was a great spirit of enthusiasm throughout the States of Nuevo Leon and Coahuila in favor of VIDAURRI. Its leading articles assume that there is now a direct issue between "Central" and "Frontier" Mexico, and boldly assert that the forces of the Central Government cannot overcome those of the Frontier.

Advices had been received at Monterey of the intended advance of General ROSAS LANDA, from San Luis Potosi to Matahuala, the particulars of which we gave some days since in the news from Mexico.

CAMP VIDAURRI, near Camargo, Oct. 21, 1856.

Here I am in the camp of the deliberating army. There are here upwards of 2,000 men, as fine looking a set of fellows as I ever saw together. There are coming, from Linares, 800 more, with six cannon. GARZA has but 800, all told, and four small guns. VIDAURRI was shelling the town of Camargo yesterday, having just received a mortar from Monterey. The artillery is in charge of E. JORDAN, from Laredo, who is an engineer, and a very able man. His shot from the mortar worked beautifully, and knocked the houses about the ears of the Camargo folks. We could see the houses tumble from the camp.

They have completed the bonds, and only await the arrival of [illegible] with the [illegible] coming down on the other side of the [illegible] his arrival the whole force will cross. [illegible] rumor in camp this morning that GARZA [illegible] from Camargo. A party is [illegible] They were 300 men [illegible] have gone out to meet [illegible]

When VIDAURRI [illegible] to Matamoros [illegible] Luis Potosi to Monterey. Last night [illegible] came in from several parts of the interior. Several towns had pronounced for VIDAURRI, and there were no good troops that could be sent down to oppose him; so you see his cause is prospering. Everything here is all enthusiasm. The men were paid off yesterday, and have a plenty of money.

On Wednesday night last FRANCIS M. LEWIS and CHARLES MOORE, both residents of Norristown, Pa., were arrested on a charge of passing counterfeit ten dollar bills on the Girard Bank, Philadelphia.

There are thirty-five Presbyterian churches in Virginia without pastors, and a considerable number of them with large and influential congregations, able [illegible] sufficient to procure the services of [illegible]

Rev. Dr. HOGE, of Richmond, Va., has been [illegible] President of Hampden Sydney College.

[illegible] WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE GEORGE LAW.

$1,296,507 IN GOLD.

Rupture between Great Britain and New-Granada.

Trouble arising from the Mackintosh Claim—The British Fleet to Enforce Payment.

Business Ports not affected by the Rupture.

Great Republican Demonstrations in California.

A Letter from Mr. Buchanan in favor of the Pacific Railroad.

News from Oregon and the Sandwich Islands.

MARKETS DULL—MONEY ABUNDANT.

The U. S. mail steamship *George Law*, Capt. [illegible], arrived at this port at [illegible] o'clock yesterday morning, bringing the California mails to Oct. 20, and later [illegible] the Isthmus, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands. The *George Law* sailed from Aspinwall Nov. 3, with passengers, mails and specie from the *Golden Age*. During the passage the *Law* experienced a succession of strong northeasterly winds, with very heavy sea, during the whole passage. All well on board, no sickness having occurred among the passengers since leaving California.

The outward mails and passengers from New-York and New-Orleans Oct. 20 left Panama for San Francisco in steamer *Golden Age*, Oct. 31, at 10 A. M. Passengers all in excellent health.

U. S. ship *Independence* and sloop-of-war *St. Mary's* were at Panama; sloop-of-war *Saratoga* off Aspinwall. Officers and crew all well.

In the Pacific the *Golden Age* passed and spoke the following vessels:

28th inst., 9:30 P. M., passed steamer *Sierra Nevada*, bound to San Juan.

29th, [illegible] A. M., passed steamer *Orizaba*, bound to San Francisco.

27th, 8:30 A. M., 74 miles north of Acapulco, was boarded by a boat from H. B. M. ship *Monarch*.

28th, 1 P. M., arrived at Acapulco, and sailed thence for Panama same day, 6 P. M.; arrived at Panama Nov. 2, 9:00 P. M.

U. S. mail steamer *Granada*, A. G. Gray commander, sailed from Aspinwall for Havana Nov. 3, at 4 P. M., with the mails and passengers from San Francisco for New-Orleans.

Nov. 11, [illegible] o'clock P. M., lat. 34° 27', lon. 75° 54', [illegible] of Portland, bound South.

[illegible] P. M., passed brig *South*, bound to the [illegible].

We are indebted to Purser Hull, and to Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express for early favors; also to Mr. [illegible], Messenger on the Panama Railroad.

The *Golden Age* brought down $1,296,000 in treasure, destined as follows: For New-York, $1,026,107; England, $264,891; Panama, $11,064.

The following is the *George Law's*

Treasure List.

Bank of America	$40,000	Mender & Adams	$5,000
Burdor & Bro.	3,000	Manning, Stanwood	
W. T. Coleman & Co.	22,930	& Co.	11,790
C. H. Cummings	3,000	Maguire & Son	3,307
Duncan & Co.	300,000	Newhouse, Spatz & Co.	14,000
Duncan, Sherman & Co.	120,000	J. R. Newton & Co.	21,640
Jas. Donald & Co.	5,400	Order	100,000
Dallam, Potter & Co.	1,000	James Patrick	55,000
Freeman & Co.	1,000	F. Probst & Co.	1,600
Hoeft & Aspinwall	151,261	Rose, Falconer & Co.	40,525
Wm. Hoge & Co.	100,000	Lewis Rosenstock	2,700
T. T. Hand & Co.	1,500	G. Rosenstock	6,500
Wm. Heller & Co.	11,500	Reed & Wade	7,000
[illegible]	4,641	J. Straus, Bro. & Co.	16,432
Hamburger & Bro.	4,500	Scholle & Bro.	12,733
H. Hagan & Co.	3,000	Henry Stryking	1,500
Aaron Jacobs & Co.	25,000	H. A. Stern & Co.	12,300
Eugene Kelly & Co.	40,000	E. Train & Co.	10,000
Myer Levy & Co.	3,000	J. B. Weir	11,000
Metropolitan Bank	100,000	Wellington & Abbott	11,000
Morgan, Rathaway		Henry Whitwell	12,000
& Co.	22,937	Wells, Fargo & Co.	265,500

Total from San Francisco ... $1,696,107

From Aspinwall.

Williams & Potter ... $400

Total ... $1,696,507

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-GRANADA.

Rupture between Great Britain and New-Granada.

From the Panama Star and Herald, Nov. 3.

By a sailing vessel which arrived at Aspinwall on Thursday, Oct. 30, from Carthagena, we have received the important information that Mr. Griffith, H. B. M.'s *Chargé d'Affaires* at Bogota, having failed to arrange with the New-Granadian Government the old-standing Mackintosh's claim, has broken off negotiations with the Government, and given notice that the Admiral of the British West India Squadron has been ordered to enforce the payment of the claim. The *Gaceta Oficial* of Oct. 11, thus introduces the Correspondence:

"Unfortunately, a disagreement has arisen with the Government of H. B. Majesty, originating from the non-legislative approbation of the Convention arranged on the 2d November, 1855, to compensate Mr. James Mackintosh, a British subject, for the damage suffered by him in consequence of not redeeming in the Custom-Houses during a certain period, and in virtue of certain executive dispositions of some portion of the value of the floating debt of 6 per 100 which he received in payment of his claim of Columbian origin. The Republic is threatened with coercive measures on the part of the British Naval forces, without the Executive Power using its constitutional powers having been able to prevent it. By its order, and for the information of the nation, it publishes the documents relative to the recent diplomatic controversy on [illegible] affair. It is to be hoped from the [illegible] of justice of the British Government, that [illegible] will be regulated in a satisfactory manner."

The following is a summary of the correspondence:

Sept. 15, 1856—Mr. Griffith to Sr. Lino de Pombo, demanding, by order of his Government, the immediate settlement of Mr. Mackintosh's claim.

Sept. 22—From same to same, saying that his letter remained a week without acknowledgment, and asking for an immediate answer.

Same date—Sr. Pombo to Mr. Griffith, acknowledging receipt of his letters, and promising an answer in time for the mail to London of the 26th.

Sept. 27—Sr. Pombo to Mr. Griffith, answering his letter of the 15th, explaining the circumstances of the debt.

Sept. 30—Mr. Griffith to Sr. Pombo, acknowledging his of Sept. 27, and expressing surprise at its contents, and asking for a decided answer to his demand for Mr. McIntosh's claim.

[illegible] Mr. Griffith to Sr. Pombo stating, that six [illegible] had elapsed without an answer to his last note, and asking for a reply before the departure of the mail [illegible] the 16th, inclosing copy of his private instructions [illegible] British Government, ordering him, in case [illegible] Granada's not settling the matter satisfactorily, to [illegible] relations, and that the British Admiral will [illegible] orders to take forcible measures against the [illegible] to compel the Executive Government to [illegible] with its engagements to Mr. McIntosh.

[illegible] Pombo to Mr. Griffith, giving further [illegible], and stating that the Executive does not [illegible] for the immediate payment of the debt, because [illegible] cannot dispose of the State funds without [illegible] authority.

[illegible] from same to same, offering to pay [illegible] in bonds of the floating debt, provided the [illegible] bonds, held by Mr. McIntosh, are returned to Bogota in a stated time.

[illegible] of a conversation between Mr. Griffith and Sr. Pombo, in which the former states he has no authority to enter into the discussion of the terms of the memorandum.

Oct. 8—Mr. Griffith to Sr. Pombo, stating that he finds himself compelled to carry out his orders, and suspend relations with the Government.

Oct. 9—Sr. Pombo to Mr. Griffith, acknowledging his last communication, regretting the decision he has come to, and informing him that the authorities of the Atlantic coast would be ordered not to act with reprisal or hostility to the opposition of the British naval force, and giving orders against any attack on the personal guarantees of British subjects, &c.

The foregoing (says the *Star*) is a very brief summary, but we shall give more detailed extracts in our next. *The proceedings in no way affect the ports of the Isthmus.*

Miscellaneous News.

The Panama *Star* says:

"A report is in circulation in Panama that the United States Minister at Bogota has made reclamations on behalf of his Government for the outrages of the 15th April at Panama, amounting to some $300,000. This report we can confidently contradict, as we know that no such reclamation had been made by the United States Minister up to the time the mail left Bogota, it being impossible for the estimate of the Government at Washington to have reached Bogota at that date. The fact is, and it cannot be disguised, (adds the *Star*,) we need not hope for security or protection until the *United States give it to us*, and the [illegible] better feeling [illegible] the country and the people."

Among the arrivals at Panama by the British steamer from Europe were Admiral Lugeol, who comes out to take command of the French Navy in the Pacific, and his secretary; also M. le Commandant de Lapelin. They left on the British steamer for Callao.

Honorable J. R. Bowlin, U. S. Minister, arrived at Bogota from Panama on the 10th ult. The Government has resolved to suspend the effects of the law regarding the tax on mails crossing the Isthmus. Nothing had yet been determined in respect to the Tonnage law, but, in all probability like the other, it will be deferred until the next session of Congress.

The Presidential election will be determined in favor of Don Mariano Ospina, by a very large majority. He is considered to be a very able and good man.

The *Gaceta Oficial* contains a decree of the Vice-President of the Republic, granting pardon to all persons engaged in the revolution of 1854, except to General Melo.

The estimates of the revenue of the Government for the years 1856-7 are $2,331,756, and the expenses the same period $2,394,411 [illegible]. Of this sum $[illegible] is for the payment of the national debt.

We have frequently reminded our readers in the United States that unless letters intended for Panama are prepaid in full, they are never likely to reach their destination, or are kept back until an opportunity offers for sending them by a sailing vessel. We have just received two letters, dated early last June, which have been detained on this account, and we know of others which have been recently addressed to us, that are now probably lying in the New-York Post-Office from the same cause. Persons in the States writing to Panama or elsewhere on this coast, will do well to bear this in mind.

AFFAIRS IN CALIFORNIA.

Political News—Republicanism—Reception of the News from Maine—Democratic Disorganization—Miscellaneous News.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

San Francisco, Monday, Oct. 20, 1856.

POLITICS.

The news from Maine, and the probabilities and possibilities about Pennsylvania, have been the main topics of conversation since the arrival of the *Golden Age* on the 14th. The Maine election, of course, astonished every body. The Republicans are, as they have a right to be, highly elated. On the reception of the news, they dragged some heavy pieces of cannon up Telegraph Hill, and gave the "mackerel-catchers," as the Democracy style us, a salute of 200 guns. In the evening, the Republicans held a meeting at Music Hall, which was filled with 2,500 persons, as many more going away who could not get near enough to hear the speakers. Another salute of 100 guns was fired in the evening, and rockets and Roman candles illumined the sky until midnight.

I do not presume California will have the casting vote for President, so that the result of our election can be of but little interest to you. If the Federal Democracy here do not have to pack up their duds and quit their comfortable arm-chairs in the Spring, they will be very agreeably disappointed. Scarcely a man of them now but admits that Fremont will be elected. The oaths they swore at the vote of Maine beat those of the army in Flanders all hollow. Some, however, who have in times past shown wonderful dexterity in changing their coats, received it more hopefully, if not more philosophically. One prominent office-holder said he didn't think half so badly of the Pathfinder as he did before the result in Maine reached us—and another thought the Colonel would "not turn out *good* officers, if they *didn't* vote for him."

The Fillmore men declare they shall carry California by 10,000 plurality; but a bet offered, of $10,000, that Buchanan will carry the State, and that Fremont will beat Fillmore, has not yet been taken. Ex-Governor Foote, of Mississippi, spoke an hour or two last Saturday evening, in this city, to the Fillmoreites. He modestly claimed only eighteen States for the Know-Nothings, and did not believe Old Buck could get a single electoral vote.

The Democracy held an election, on the 11th, for delegates to nominate members of the Senate and Assembly, and City and County officers. Out of the 120 delegates elected, 84 are naturalized Irish. To say that the delegation, on an average, would compare favorably, in point of character, with the tribe that McGowan and Casey used to elect, would be gross flattery. The majority of the men are about as obnoxious to lovers of good government and good order as could have well been raked from the gambling halls and groggeries. The most respectable portion of the Democracy, knowing they would be outnumbered by the 1,700 men of Nugent's Democratic Club, staid away from the polls, and will do so, so far as State and local officers are concerned, or else vote the Republican ticket on election day. The "People's Ticket," nominated mainly by the "Vigilants," have fused with the Republicans, giving them the two State Senators and nine Representatives, they taking the local officers. No doubt exists as to the election of this ticket. I forgot to say that the Democratic delegates elected in this city are for Broderick, almost to a man, and will doubtless nominate a full Broderick ticket for the Legislature. The next Legislature, you will perceive, will be a sort of *olla podrida*—so that the most astute politicians are at a loss to guess who will be elected to fill the places of Gwin and Weller in the United States Senate. Whichever party elects must gain over one of the other parties, or must divide the two Senators between them. But enough of politics. Keep the 5th of November steamer back a day or two, unless the result is no longer doubtful on the regular day of sailing.

THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

On the day of the Democratic primary election, Martin Gallagher, one of the vigilance delegates to the Sandwich Islands, returned to this city *via* Puget Sound. A search was at once instituted for him by the Vigilantes, but he managed to keep hid until three days since, when it was ascertained he had taken passage on the ship *John Stewart*, and sailed for Callao. It appears he braved the danger of the gallows to get married. He was engaged to a young woman of this city, to whom he was united by a priest on the eve of their departure for Peru. Had he been taken, Mrs. Gallagher would certainly have been a widow next day. The Vigilance Committee held an auction last week, at which they disposed of their fixtures and office-furniture, and then closed their doors. The military are now organized into independent companies, ready at any moment to respond to a call from the Executive Committee.

Mining, in every department, continues exceedingly prosperous. Many rich quartz deposits have lately been discovered in Mariposa and Calaveras counties. The rains have set in, much to the delight of the dry diggers. Our gold exports will be largely increased each successive year. In Hope Valley, Dr. Brewster, State Surveyor, has discovered veins of copper and silver, and deposits of gold.

AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

Last week, the annual Agricultural State Fair was held at San Jose. It lasted four days. The display of fruits was very fine, and evidenced that we could beat the world in that line in a year or two more. Cotton from the Stanislaus river, tobacco from different sections, beet-sugar and broom-corn, were also exhibited. Rice, coffee and tea will be on exhibition in a few years more.

There have been only five or six shooting scrapes in the interior the past fortnight. In San Francisco a French lorette was found murdered in her bed.

Tom Bell, the notorious highwayman, was taken on the San Joaquin river, a few days since, and immediately executed. Some doubt if he was *the* Tom Bell.

John S. Robb, editor of the Sacramento *Age*, died last week. He was well known in the Atlantic States as the "*Solitaire*" of the St. Louis *Reveille*.

THEATRICALS.

Mrs. Julia Dean Hayne will appear again at the Metropolitan this evening, the new baby having got a fair start in the world. Miss Mary Provost has made a favorable impression at the American. Lola Montez, who, a short time since, announced her intention to retire from the stage, is playing "a farewell engagement" at the Metropolitan, previous to seeking engagements in New-York and other Atlantic cities. Lola appears to be fluctuating between religion, spiritualism and champagne sprees. I think champagne will carry it.

A Chinese theatrical company are amusing their countrymen in the mines of Calaveras County. Their manager states that they will be three weeks in the rendition of the play they are now engaged on! In 1852 I was invited to a Chinese celebration in this city, at which I listened to a song three hours in length! The song would have been tiresome and dry had it not been for the drinks between the verses.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ex-Governor John McDougall has been acquitted of the charge of double-voting last Spring in San Mateo County, for which he was indicted by the Grand Jury. It was shown that, after voting in the San Mateo precinct he attempted to vote in the San Rafael, and not only did vote in the Belmont precinct; but inasmuch as the latter returns was thrown out altogether as fraudulent, the jury refused to give them credence, and the acquittal followed.

In Mendocino County, the Indians having been suspected of stealing cattle from the whites, were attacked and fifty of them killed. Same thing at Humboldt, on a smaller scale. Ditto at Clear Lake.

Walker in Chancery, one of the witnesses, I believe, relied upon in New-York to convict Capt. Garrison of fraud against the Nicaragua Steamship Company, commenced a suit here last week against the Captain to recover $1,866, alleged to be due him on a [illegible] speculation. The Judge, finding that the case had been up before, and that Chrysler then swore directly to the contrary of what he swears now, promptly dismissed the suit.

Money is plenty at 2 per cent. a month. Real estate is improving a little. The Vigilance Committee advertise that they have purchased from Alfred A. Green for $12,000 the old Pueblo titles, in behalf of the city. *If they are genuine*, and there is no doubt of it in the minds of the Executive of the Committee, the acquisition is a very important one. The land covered by these titles is estimated to be worth five millions, most of which would be lost to the present occupants, if covered either by the Bolton & Barron or Limantour titles.

The Democratic Convention met on Saturday evening and nominated two State Senators and three Assemblymen—all Broderick men. The other six are to be nominated this evening.

F. W. E.

California's Greeting to Maine—Immense Republican Demonstrations.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* of Oct. 20, says:

"The largest and most enthusiastic meeting ever held in the City of San Francisco assembled last night at Music Hall, to echo back the shouts of rejoicing of the Republican freemen of Maine. We say largest meeting, notwithstanding hundreds, and we might say thousands, were compelled to go away, being absolutely unable to get near enough to the door even to hear the speakers. Amidst the booming of cannon and the glare of rockets, which were constantly being fired, that joyous, triumphant crowd met, to show their appreciation of the onward progress of Fremont and of Liberty. Judge Bennett was unanimously elected chairman. The San Francisco Republican Glee Club then sang one of their choicest songs in their best style, and the first speech was delivered by J. A. Nunes, Esq., of this city.

A. H. Myers, Esq., of Alameda, was then loudly called for, but before he commenced to speak, the Chairman read a telegraphic dispatch dated—'Folsom, twenty-five minutes past nine. The largest and most enthusiastic meeting ever held in the State of California, is now rending the air with cheers for Maine and Liberty. Judge Tracy has been trying to out-thunder the cannon.'

The enthusiasm with which this announcement was received surpasses description, and it was, if possible, augmented by the almost instantaneous reception of another dispatch from Stockton, which stated that thirty-one guns had just been fired at that place in honor of the Maine victory.

Thus ended the largest demonstration ever witnessed in San Francisco, by a party which two months ago was scarcely in its inception in this State, and which assuredly could not have then organized an ordinary club meeting."

A Letter from James Buchanan in Favor of the Pacific Railroad.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Oct. 17.

Sacramento, Friday, Oct. 17—10 A. M.

The following important letter—supposed to be genuine, although very late of coming—appears in the State *Journal* of this city, this morning:

Wheatland, (near Lancaster,) Pa., Wednesday, Sept. 17, 1856.

To B. F. Washington, Esq., Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee of California:

Sir: I have received numerous communications from sources in California entitled to high regard, in reference to the proposed Pacific Railroad. As it would be impossible for me to answer them all, I deem it most proper and respectful, to address you a general answer in your official capacity. In performing this duty to the citizens of California, I act in perfect consistency with the self-imposed restriction contained in my letter accepting the nomination for Presidency, not to answer interrogations raising new and different issues from those presented by the Cincinnati Convention, because that Convention has itself adopted a resolution in favor of this great work.

I then desire to state, briefly, that concurring with the Convention, I am decidedly favorable to the construction of the Pacific Railroad; and I derive the authority to do this from the constitutional power "to declare war," and the constitutional duty "to repel invasions." In my judgment Congress possesses the same power to make appropriations for the construction of this road, strictly for the purpose of national defence, that it has to erect fortifications at the mouth of the harbor of San Francisco. Indeed, the necessity, with a view to repel foreign invasion from California is as great in the one case as in the other. Neither will there be danger from the precedent, for it is almost impossible to conceive that any case attended by such extraordinary and unprecedented circumstances can ever again occur in our history.

Yours very respectfully, JAMES BUCHANAN.

Letter from Speaker Banks.

From the Marysville Herald.

New-York, Friday, Sept. 19, 1856.

My Dear Sir: You will see by the result of the Maine election that really we do not know our own strength in the North, for Hamlin himself did not claim over 5,000 majority, and my own opinion was that we could get about 10,000. You may set down New-York at 90,000, and Pennsylvania at least 50,000, Massachusetts at least 60,000. I have not seen one honest Democrat, since the result in Maine, but gives up all chance for Buchanan, and they are leaving the Democratic Party by thousands. The entire American vote in Pennsylvania will go with the Republican Party. Bets are freely offered, giving 20,000 majority in that State, and no one reckless enough to take them.

While it is important for your State that it should go with the Republican Party, it cannot affect the result. But if you should fail to indorse the Railroad movement, it would do much to prevent liberal appropriations for that object. For that reason, I would say to you, who have so large an interest in California, let it not be said she was untrue to herself. You must believe with me, that no State in the Union has as much at stake in the result as California.

You may depend on it, Col. Fremont is sure of an election, and will take every Northern State, (except California, which it is impossible for us to know of,) and such a popular vote as no other President ever received. Yours, N. P. BANKS.

To J. G. Eshleman, Esq., Marysville.

The Vigilance Committee—Appeal of the People of San Francisco to the People of New-York.

From the True Californian.

By every arrival that reaches us from the East, we hear of outrages committed upon our most respectable citizens, by the horde of ruffians, thieves and ballot-box stuffers, expelled from our midst by the Vigilance Committee. As yet we have heard of no punishment inflicted upon these rowdies by the authorities of New-York. The places selected for the perpetration of these outrages are the most public and notorious in the City; in front of their largest hotels or in their parlors and saloons. In every case there is not the slightest provocation for these insults and assaults, and nothing to justify or excuse them except the naked fact that the assailant is an exile from this city and the party assailed a resident citizen of San Francisco.

Now, we wish to know of the New-Yorkers, once for all, *whether these outrages shall be permitted to go on*, until simple assaults break out into open assassination, and conspiracy to rob into highway robbery? Shall there be no protection for our citizens in walking your streets; no safety for them in your marble palaces, and no redress for their grievances when insulted and assailed?

These are serious questions and must be seriously answered. For if we are to understand that the civil laws of New-York are inadequate to protect us from the band of shoulder-strikers who daily and nightly prowl your streets—if we are to expect nothing from your tribunals but vexatious suits and pettifogging oppression, then upon landing upon the dock at the foot of any of your streets we shall prepare at once to defend life and property when placed in jeopardy by visiting your shores, and will carry with us the means to prevent these occurrences in future. International comity requires, when our citizens pay you a visit, that you should grant them the rites of hospitality. The intimate relation, both of national union and business intercourse, demands at your hands some care for our lives and property. The yellow wave whose semi-monthly tide rolls into your harbor ought to induce you to extend to us the guardianship of your laws. But *if we are destined forever to be beaten, bullied and insulted in the public thoroughfares of the metropolis of the East, we desire to know it at once, so that we may take proper steps to turn our trade into other channels.*

We sincerely trust that these disgraceful scenes may cease; for, should the New-Yorkers permit them much longer to pass unpunished, *they will beget a system of retaliation and espionage* anything but conducive to the peace and good feeling of the two cities.

The *Alta California*, of the 20th, says of this matter:

Our Eastern friends can scarcely appreciate how hugely we enjoyed here the joke of Moloney's suit against Wm. T. Coleman. We, here, who know the man and his relations, and social standing, can but be amused at his statement in regard to his excellent reputation and glorious business prospects, which met with such an untimely blight from the nipping frost of Vigilanceism. We sincerely hope that our friends at the East will so bring public opinion to bear upon these expatriated men, who desire to be considered martyrs, that they will not be encouraged in the continuance of these petty persecutions against the members of the Committee. If these kind of things are to be permitted, our merchants and other citizens will be under the necessity of ceasing their visits to the Atlantic States.

Return of One of the Expelled—The Evening Bulletin—A Sale, &c.

Martin Gallagher, "The Expelled," who returned to San Francisco recently from Puget Sound, afterwards sailed for Callao in the ship *Buteye*. It appears that, just previous to his arrest by the Vigilance Committee, he formed a matrimonial engagement with a female in San Francisco. The woman desired to follow him into exile. A vigilant search has been made for Gallagher in the city and neighborhood, for some days back, but hitherto without success. The pursuers, however, think they are now on his track, and that they will have him before long. When caught, he will assuredly be hanged, in terms of his original sentence by the Vigilance Committee.

The San Francisco *Evening Bulletin*, announcing its first anniversary day, discusses the condition of affairs which resulted in the death of its Editor, Mr. King. It says:

"Of ourselves we can only say, we feel the great responsibility that rests upon us. Often we regret that he who instituted this great moral revolution in our midst, could not have lived to have seen consummated the great object—to have reaped the fruits of the seed sown and watered by his blood. But we feel assured he is in a higher sphere, looking down encouragingly on the efforts we are making to carry on the glorious work. The position we now occupy was not of our seeking or after our taste. Circumstances beyond our control placed us where we are. But being here, we shall endeavor, to the best of our ability, to discharge the responsible duty in the same spirit, and, as nearly as possible, on the same plan of him we mourn—fearless of consequences."

The sale of the furniture, &c., of the Vigilance Committee Rooms had taken place. The lumber which had been used to construct the partitions for the prisoners' cells, about a thousand feet, sold for $10; bulletin boards, went for 10 cents each; some cavalry swords brought 12½ cents each. Several street barricades brought 25 each. The big thirty-two pounder, which stood at the front door, inside the fort of "gunny bags," was started at $10 and finally knocked down for $30. The property generally consisted of lumber, mattresses, blankets, chairs, tables and kitchen furniture. The total receipts were between $500 and $600.

Miscellaneous News—A Fortnight's Summary.

During the past fortnight rain had fallen in different parts of the State, and snows cap the Sierra Nevada. On the 6th October, snow to the depth of eight inches fell at Bear Valley, Nevada County. On the Feather River many miners were driven from their claims, and several wing dams and flumes were carried away. Copious showers have also fallen in the southern portion of the State. The weather has been much cooler throughout the State. Ice an inch in thickness was formed near Placerville, at Grizzly Flat. Our miners, farmers and stock-raisers are well pleased. A table published showing the number of rainy days in each of the past seven Winters gives an average of about 61 days per year.

On the 25th ult., at about 11¼ o'clock P. M., severe shocks of earthquake were experienced in San Diego County. The Indians and cattle were much frightened, and sleepers generally disturbed, but no great damage was done.

Several fires have taken place. One occurred in Minesota, Sierra County, which destroyed nearly the whole town. Fourteen buildings were also destroyed at Gold Hill, about thirteen miles from Nevada. Several buildings near Grass Valley, on the Nevada road, were also burned the next day. On the 7th October, a destructive fire occurred at Placerville, by which property to the amount of over $50,000 was consumed. The city is being rebuilt in very substantial style. Brick buildings already occupy a large portion of the district formerly burnt over.

All over the State the people are wide awake and on the look-out for the thieves and murderers who have been lately prowling in the mountains. One of the ubiquitous Tom Bell's was captured on the 4th inst. on the San Joaquin River, and hung by his captors. He confessed that he deserved his fate, and several stolen horses were recovered at his ranch or stopping place. Some eight or ten of the robbers have thus far been captured, two or three hung by the people, and the rest, along with some who have harbored them, are in jail awaiting punishment. Other murderers have also been arrested. A startling discovery, being the bones of twenty-seven white men in a well at a ranch upon a road from the Calaveras to the Stanislaus River, is announced to have been lately made. The house was formerly occupied by a man named Colebrook, whose brother was hung for the murder of one Armstrong. An active search is being made for him.

Tom Cox, of Plumas, the Republican Candidate for Congress, has withdrawn in consequence of bad reports concerning his private character, damaging the prospects of the election of himself and the rest of the ticket. J. N. Turner, of Nevada, is the substitute nominated by the State Central Committee.

The local excitements for the past two weeks have mostly been of a political character. The various parties have been active in their respective spheres; the clubs, of which we have various kinds in different parts of the city, have had excited meetings, and the various preparations for a great election, such as making compromises, reconciling conflicting interests, and drumming up recruits, have kept up a continual turmoil, and, we might almost say, quarrel. There have, however, been other matters, which have attracted some attention.

Since the sailing of the last steamer, our State Agricultural Society have held their Annual Fair. It took place at San Jose, commencing on the 7th Oct. It was numerously attended, and was an exhibition that would have reflected credit upon an older community. In almost every department the articles exhibited were an improvement upon those of last year; while in some things the articles displayed were such as California alone can produce.

Trade, as a general thing, has been active during the last two weeks; the amount of goods going into the interior has never been exceeded for the same space of time. There is a good deal of building and various other kinds of improvement going on in and about the city at present. The prospect now is that we shall have a wet Winter, which, by furnishing abundance of water, will insure a prosperous season to the miners.

A notorious highwayman, known as Tom Bell, has been taken and executed in Tulare County. Several, reputed to be of his gang, have also been arrested.

The proclamation of Gov. Johnson, declaring this city in a state of insurrection, has not yet been withdrawn.

John S. Robb, well known from his connection with the press, both here and in the East, died at Sacramento on the 5th of October.

A fine specimen of California grown cotton was exhibited at the late Fair.

Mr. Clute, of Albany, N. Y., was drowned at Bolinas Bay, a few weeks ago, from the capsizing of a boat in which he was attempting to land. The body has since been recovered and brought to this city, where it was buried.

The Indians in Clinton Valley, Mendocino County, having stolen a lot of cattle, were pursued by a party of whites, and about fifty of their number killed, according to report.

A man named Colebrook was hung by the mob at Angel's Camp, for killing Dr. Armstrong, by stabbing him with a knife.

On the 13th of October, two ruffians, named Macauley and one Andy Carr, attacked a young man named Bond, with knives, at Whimtown, Tuolumne County, when Carr drew his pistol and shot Bond, inflicting a mortal wound. One of the Macaulays then stabbed him in the back, killing him instantly. An attempt was made by the people to hang the murderer, but the officers baffled them, and got him off to the jail.

Two Americans got into a difficulty with a Mexican while playing monte, at Six Mile Bar, when the latter shot one of them named Stewart, from the effects of which he died a day or two after.

The Presbytery of San Francisco and the Congregational Association of California assembled on Tuesday evening, Oct. 7. Their sessions lasted three days.

Col. John B. Weller, since his arrival from the East, has been prostrated by severe illness.

The fixtures and furniture of the Vigilance Committee rooms, on Sacramento-st., were sold at auction on the 6th.

During the night of the 7th inst., a Frenchwoman, of ill-fame, named Victoire Botang, was murdered in her bed, by some person unknown. The object in committing the deed, it is supposed, was to prevent the woman from testifying against an Italian, charged with attempting the life of a female by throwing vitriol in her face.

The *Voice of Israel*, a weekly paper, devoted to the Jewish interest, was started on the 9th.

Walter L. Chrysler commenced suit in the Superior Court against ex-Mayor Garrison, to recover $1,869 46, alleged to be due him on account of a flour speculation. Judge Shattuck, however, discovered that the case had been tried before, and that Chrysler, to bring it up again, had sworn directly contrary to his former affidavit. Of course the case was immediately erased from the record.

John Briggs, a brother of ex-Governor Briggs of Massachusetts, died very suddenly on the 15th.

Bryant, the "gunpowder man," convicted of attempting to blow up the store of L. E. Ritter & Co., has obtained his release from the State Prison through a clerical error in the Court of Sessions, making his term of confinement one, instead of two years.

The expenses of the School Department for the last quarter were $29,683 71.

The jury in the trial of Major R. P. Hammond, for embezzlement of United States funds while Collector of this port, failed to agree, and were discharged. A second trial commenced on the 27th.

The Stockton *Argus* learns, from reliable authority, that, on Saturday, Oct. 4, Tom Bell was captured by a party who were in search of him, and, at 5 o'clock in the evening of the same day, he was hung. Bell was taken on the San Joaquin, just below the mouth of the Tulare Slough, about 120 miles from Stockton. When taken prisoner, he declared that he did not know the party he fought on Tuesday night last week, nor the fate of any of his comrades in that fight. He there escaped untouched. It is certainly known that the whole of Bell's band is destroyed, with the exception of "Monte Jack" and Bob Carr; and they doubtless have been taken by this time, as parties have been upon their heels for a few days past, so that there is no probability that they have longer escaped unpunished. The Stockton papers persist in saying that Tom Bell is dead, while the Sacramento papers maintain that he is alive, and particularly active in his vocation of highwayman. Tom wrote two letters before his death—one to Mrs. Hood and the other to his mother; the latter was as follows:

San Joaquin, Oct. 4, 1856.

Dear Mother: As I am about to make my exit to another country, I take this opportunity to write you a few lines. Probably you may never hear from me again. If not, I hope we may meet where parting is no more.

In my prodigal career in this country I have always recollected your fond admonitions, and if I had have lived up to them, probably I would not have been in my present condition; but, dear Mother, although my [illegible] have been a great many [illegible] I have been [illegible] myself. Give my respects to all my old and youthful friends. Tell them to beware of bad associations, and never to enter into any gambling saloon, for that has been my ruin.

If my old grandmother is living remember me to her. With these remarks I bid you farewell forever.

Your only boy, TOM.

On Wednesday morning, Oct. 8, a horrible murder was committed in a house on Washington-street, a small street near Portsmouth-square. A French prostitute, by the name of Louise Roton, was found stabbed through the body. The instrument of death was not to be found; the doors were locked and the keys gone. Several persons were suspected of having perpetrated the deed, but, up to this time, there is nothing positively known about it, and the matter remains enveloped in mystery. The suspected have been discharged.

A large paper mill is nearly completed at Tomales Bay, eight miles above Bodega. It is intended to manufacture printing paper, and the material is said to be abundant.

The Mines.

The river claims are yielding in a most unprecedented manner, says the *Oroville North Californian*. The State Bluff Company have already divided about 300 per cent. on their investment, and are still taking it out big. The Jones claim has done much better than this, and are finding the richest kind of dirt. It is estimated that the claim will pay $8,000 or $9,000 to the share, which cost $750. There has been several big days' work this year, so far, we believe, having taken out $11,000 with only two toms. The Ohio claim has already considerably more than paid the expense of fluming, and is growing richer. We understand that Gilliam is getting to work in the Montezuma, and has [illegible] prospects. The Junction is doing well, with prospects improving. At Gravelly Bar, a short flume on the North Fork, there has been over $20,000 taken out.

A rich lead of gold was discovered last week, on Mullen's Gulch, Mariposa, one of the head branches of Sherlock's Creek. Messrs. Sullivan & Wilcox, after laboring nearly three months, finally struck the lead, which yields from $8 to $10 a sack.

In Hope Valley veins of copper, gold, and silver, some fifteen or twenty, have been discovered by Dr. Brewster, State Surveyor, who is of the opinion that native copper will also be found there, and that these are not the main or mother veins.

The *Chronicle* says: "We have been permitted to see a return made by Mr. Hewston, Assayer of the Branch Mint in this city, of the assay of a sample of iron sulphuret from one of the gold mines of this State. The figures are 167 ounces 17 pennyweights of gold to the ton of ore. The metal obtained from the assay consisted of 806¼ thousandths of gold, and 193¾ thousandths silver. The value of the gold is therefore $16 67 per ounce, making the value of the ore $2,776 29 per ton. We are pleased to know that there is plenty of the same kind in the claim from which the sample was taken. For obvious reasons we do not give its location. The mines have not yet given out in California."

From what we can gather the miners in the river beds have met with better success this year than ever before. The receipts of dust during the last two months have exhibited a steady increase, and it is from the river beds the increase must have come. The first rain, which fell a few days since, however, caused a sudden rise in the Yuba and Feather rivers, by which many of the flumes were destroyed and the labors of the miners interrupted. We suspect that river mining for this season is about ended, as the signs of the weather as we write are indicative of a wet spell.

In Mariposa the people are moving heaven and earth to induce capitalists to make investments in fluming and ditch operations to supply the miners with water. It seems, however, that the miners will have to take shares themselves, and also do most of the work.

From the quartz districts, the most favorable reports continue to be received. New discoveries of rich veins have been made near Quartzburg, Mariposa County, and mills are being erected on Bold Creek. In Calaveras County, near Angel's Camp, similar discoveries and rich yields are spoken of. A mill with twenty-four stampers is contemplated there in the Spring. Much prospecting is also going on and other discoveries are anticipated.

The San Andreas *Independent* says: Calaveras will yet prove to be the richest county in the mineral regions, both in quartz and placer diggings. The section of country surrounding Angel's Camp, some thirteen miles from San Andreas, is the richest quartz locality in the State. On Saturday last Mr. Peter Williams washed from one pan of decayed quartz, taken from his claim, located near the above Camp, one thousand dollars. On the same day, at Smith's Flat, one mile and a half from Angel's, Messrs. Minard & French struck upon another lode that averaged one hundred dollars to the pan. One interest in the claim sold for twelve hundred dollars down. Mr. Stephen Davis, sold on Friday, the 3d inst., one interest in his quartz claim at the X Roads, near Angel's Camp, to a San Francisco capitalist, for $10,000.

The Cherokee Claim, owned by Frazier & Co., washed out, last week, from fifteen bags of quartz, fifteen pounds of gold.

The Montezuma Claim has taken out in the last twenty-four hours, about $7,000.

The Ohio Claim is doing far better than ever, they having taken out at least $10,000 to-day, and the bed of the river is rich in gold. They have taken out many large pieces, ranging in value from $4 to $8.

The Junction, Rough and Ready, Jones' Claim, &c., are all doing as well as usual, that is to say, they are taking out from $2,000 to $5,000 per day.

Large quantities of freight are still pouring into the mines for Winter supplies.

First Paper Mill in California.

A paper mill, the first one in California, has been built and nearly completed near Tomales Bay, some eight or ten miles above Bolinas. The mill is owned by Messrs. V. B. Post and Samuel B. Taylor, and the machinery put up under the superintendence of Henry Russell, a practical mill-wright from Massachusetts. It is not yet fully done; but will be ready in a month or two to commence work. The situation is about six miles from the Bay, upon a small creek, the water of which will be used to drive a thirty-five-horse power breast wheel. The main building is thirty-five feet square and two stories high, and intended to contain four engines, with two-and-a-half feet rollers, two of which are completed. An addition to the above building, fifty feet long by thirty-five wide and two stories high, is intended to contain two machines, one of which, a Connecticut machine, has already arrived, and is nearly fixed in its place. The intention is to make printing paper, such as is ordinarily used for newspapers, though the machines will be adapted for coarser articles, such as wrapping, &c. The two engines and one machine now almost ready are expected to be capable of making a ton of good merchantable paper every twelve hours. California affords a fine field for the business of paper-making. The raw material is low; there is plenty of it, and the market for the manufactured article is excellent. Paper is at present an important article of import; but the demand will doubtless soon be supplied by home manufacture. The above mill is only one of many which may be expected in a few years to fill the market, and even afford an article of export.—*San Francisco Evening Bulletin.*

Markets.

There has been no change worthy of notice in the Market quotations, and the fortnight has been exceedingly dull.

We extract the following from the *Bulletin's* Financial Review:

The Money and Stock markets have been quite as destitute of animation during the past fortnight as in the preceding one. Money is as abundant upon satisfactory security as it has been for several months past, the supply being vastly in excess of the demand. Upon merchandise imperishable, placed in possession of the lender, any amount of money can be had at 2 ₩ cent., but the general rates upon loans of this character are 2½@3 ₩ cent., taking in goods which are not immediately perishable, but subject more or less to deterioration. The current rates for long loans upon real estate are 1½@1¾ ₩ cent., but it is extremely difficult to find parties with unquestionable titles to productive property, who want Money at the latter rate.

The last mail brought advices that at length the July interest upon the California State Bonds was being paid in New-York by Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co. This is done principally with the funds which belonged properly, or had been appropriated, to meet the January coupons, all exertions having thus far been unavailing to redeem from the grasp of Messrs. Palmer, Cook & Co. more than a small portion of the State funds which were lodged with that firm to pay the July interest. Nevertheless we feel great confidence that ways and means will be provided to meet the January dividends promptly, and that the interest thereafter will be regularly met. If the State Treasurer, however, cannot make arrangements for the January coupons, the matter will be the first business brought before the Legislature, which meets in that month, and prompt action will be taken in the premises.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* has the following in relation to the same subject:

"As we advised our readers before, no arrangement could be made with Palmer, Cook & Co., in this city, to make good the public funds they had misapplied to their own use. Dr. Bates, the State Treasurer, took from the Treasury all the funds that could be scraped together from every quarter, to the amount of $67,000—which should have been devoted to the payment of the coupons due in January next—and forwarded the same through Wells, Fargo & Co., to pay the $83,000 due in New-York. All that Palmer, Cook & Co. could be coaxed or compelled to advance for the deficiency was a draft on John Cook, at three days' sight, for $15,000. This draft when presented (as was expected) John Cook refused to accept; and Wells, Fargo & Co. then threatened to advertise to pay the coupons as far as the $67,000 would go. After an immense deal of trouble, and at the solicitation of Wright, John Cook, dreading the consequence of a refusal to advance the sum, very reluctantly forked over the $15,000. We congratulate our readers that even the small amount mentioned has been saved."

News from Oregon.

The Indian troubles in this Territory have recently been renewed, and threaten to become more serious and extensive than ever before. Gov. Stevens, who had advanced into the Walla Walla country for the purpose of negotiating a general peace with all the tribes in that quarter, had been obliged to vacate the same, together with such United States troops as he had with him. The entire stock [illegible] out of John Day's River country [illegible] in the possession of the savages [illegible], many of whom were armed [illegible]. Col. Buchanan had come into the Dalles with his command, abandoning the whole country above to the Indians, except one block-house held by [illegible] men, whom he intended to relieve as soon as he could procure forage. Governor Stevens had addressed the people of Portland, and stating that the Indians had acted faithless in all their transactions with the whites, that nothing would satisfy them but unconditional surrender of the entire country on the east side of the Dalles, and that there remained only a prospect of another general war with all the tribes in that quarter.

The sale of the public [illegible] property [illegible] recently had taken place. The attendance was large, and the prices obtained very fair.

Lieut. Miller disappeared from the steamer while on his way up to the Dalles, and it was supposed he had been drowned.

News from the Sandwich Islands.

Much attention was being paid to agricultural affairs in the Islands. The improvement of [illegible] was also engaging the minds of the people, as well as the planting of nurseries, and the introduction of the honey bee, insectivorous birds, &c.

The weather in the Islands had been very hot and dry. The eruption of Mauna Loa was still active, and on the 10th of August, a severe shock of an earthquake was felt at Kona. The great work of codifying the laws of the kingdom was progressing rapidly.

The weather on Kauai is reported to have been very severe; high winds and thick fogs prevailing much of the time, to the serious detriment of the whalers.

California Births, Marriages and Deaths.

BORN.

In San Francisco, Oct. 11, the wife of J. P. [illegible] of a son.

In San Francisco, Oct. 10, the wife of Mr. John Cowie of a daughter.

At the Presidio, Oct. 13, the lady of Jonas Cell, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIED.

In San Francisco, Oct. 4, by Rev. Dr. Scott, Mr. Samuel Cook, of New-York, to Miss Louisa Downey, of San Francisco.

At Marysville, Oct. 2, Mr. Jacob Teal to Miss Sarah Duffy.

Near Nevada, Oct. 1, Capt. C. K. Hotaling to Miss Maggie McCarty.

In Sacramento, Oct. 1, William Henry Ross to Miss Elizabeth Hall.

In San Francisco, Oct. 1, at 9 A. M., by Rev. Dr. Scott, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Andrew Klopenstine to Miss M. Frances Hunt.

At Placerville, Oct. 1, Mr. F. Lovell to Miss Maggie Thompson.

In Sacramento, Sept. 23, by Rev. Wm. H. Hill, Mr. John Hughes to Miss Elizabeth McKee, both of Sacramento.

In Sacramento, Sept. 30, by the same, Mr. Charles R. Pike to Miss Grace W. Moran, all of Sacramento.

At Portland, O. T., Sept. 7, D. T. Prettyman to Miss Susan J. Bennison.

At Shaw's Flat, Sept. 28, Mr. Charles Peck to Miss Bertha Wilhelm.

At Shaw's Flat, Oct. 3, Mr. John Probst to Miss Christina Hoff.

In Shasta, Sept. 28, Mr. Wm. L. Kellogg to Miss Rose Flanagan.

On Russian Creek, Klamath County, Sept. 22, Ephraim E. Clough to Sarah A. Fletcher.

At Aqueduct City, Amador County, Sept. 29, John H. Brown to Mary Ann Williams.

At Victoria, Vancouver's Island, Sept. 30, by Rev. E. Cridge, William Henry, son of Wm. [illegible], to Emeline Jane, daughter of Hon. John Work, late of the Hudson Bay Co.

In San Francisco, Oct. 5, by Father [illegible], Mr. Joseph Colombet, of Paris, to Louisa, daughter of the late Louis David, Esq., of Philadelphia.

[illegible] 8th inst., by Rev. [illegible], [illegible] Esq., to Miss Elizabeth Shepherd, both of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, Oct. 5, by Rev. John E. [illegible], John W. G. Mahon, of New-York, late of the U. S. Topographical Engineers, to Miss Ellen McGovern, of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, on 12th inst., by Right Rev. Bishop Kip, D. D., Mr. John D. Smith to Miss Rivia Taylor.

In San Francisco, on 12th inst., by Rev. A. Kellogg, Mr. Gustav Brohaska, of San Jose, to Miss Margaret Otter, of Shaw's Flat.

At Oakland, Oct. 11, by Rev. J. W. Capen, at the residence of Col. A. Williams, Mr. H. Henry Wyman, of Humboldt Bay, to Miss Maggie E. Hart, of Oakland.

At Solano, Sulphur Springs, Oct. 5, H. E. Wheeler to Margaret E. Hannah.

At Sonora, Oct. 5, Mr. A. W. Brooks to Miss Martha Belter.

At Nicolaus, Sutter Co., Oct. 4, Mr. Philip S. Drescher to Miss Regina Vahle.

At Quartzburg, Oct. 4, Mr. H. Bromley to Miss Mary E. Deane, both of Agua-Frio.

At Orville, Oct. 9, Mr. James R. Armstrong to Miss Mary Ann Griffiths.

At Oroville, same date, Thomas McDaniel to Mrs. Margaret Rich.

In Alameda, at the house of the bride's father, by Rev. E. S. Lacy, Mr. Nelson W. Winton to Miss Augusta Crane, daughter of Judge Crane, of Alameda.

In Honolulu, H. I., Sept. 4, Prof. A. D. De Sepulcre to Miss Louise E. Emmes.

At North Kona, H. I., Thomas Sheen to Miss Ke kanokoa (native.)

In New-York, Sept. 16, by Rev. S. M. Isaacs, I. M. Abrams, of San Francisco, to Miss Lizzie, daughter of S. Myers, Esq., of the former city.

In San Francisco, Oct. 14, at the residence of Wm. G. Alton, by Rev. Mr. Brierly, Mr. Abram Welsh to Miss Eliza Knickern, all of that city.

In San Francisco, Oct. 15, at the residence of James W. Towne, Mission-street, by Rev. E. S. Lacy, Mr. Jacob Bacon to Miss Adaline A. Libby, of Boston, Mass.

In San Francisco, Oct. 12, by Rev. Dr. Eckman, Mr. B. Heineberg to Miss S. Mayer, all of that city.

At the residence of Col. Wm. W. Gift, near Monroe, Oct. 15, by Rev. S. Woodbridge, Mr. W. F. Wood, of Shasta, to Miss E. J. Gift.

In San Francisco, Oct. 16, by Rev. E. S. Lacy, Mr. Andrew Smith, of San Francisco, to Miss Elizabeth Province, of Philadelphia.

At Sacramento, Oct. 18, Mr. John Quin to Mrs. Mary McMahon.

At Sacramento, Oct. 18, Mr. John Butler to Miss Rosalie Bartell.

DIED.

At Hornitas, Mariposa County, Sept. 30, Mr. Robert Smith, a native of Philadelphia.

At Montezuma Hill, Nevada County, Sept. 11, Jared B. Graham, aged 34 years.

In San Francisco, this morning, Ida Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas H. and Caroline A. Robinson, aged 21 months, a native of Portland, Me.

In Sacramento, Oct. 5, John Robb, editor of the Sacramento *Age*, a native of Philadelphia.

At Jamestown, Sept. 28, Charles E. Jones, a native of Virginia, in his 27th year.

In Sacramento, Oct. 4, Mrs. Mary J. Jelly, wife of Mr. Samuel Jelly, aged 27 years.

In Sacramento, Oct. 4, John Francis Morse, aged 4 years, son of Dr. J. F. Morse.

At Skookum Bay, Washington Territory, Sept. 25, J. W. Simmons, aged 13 years, son of F. Kennedy.

At Portland, O. T., Francis Panton, formerly of New-York, aged 26 years.

In Sacramento, Oct. 6, Oliver C. Luddington, in the 37th year of his age.

At Downieville, Sept. 29, from the effects of poison, John Goodfellow, son of M. J. Goodfellow, aged 8 years and 25 days.

In San Francisco, Oct. 7, of whooping cough, and congestion of the lungs, Ida Elizabeth, aged 21 months. On the 9th, Josephine Howes, aged 3 years and 9 months, children of Thomas B. and Caroline A. Robinson.

Oct. 11, 1856, Helen, wife of John S. Barbour, aged 21 years and 5 months.

At Napa City, Sept. 30, Wm. Barr, a native of Pennsylvania, and a late resident of Sacramento.

At Napa City, Oct. 3, Ida A., infant daughter of G. P. and Catharine [illegible].

At Sacramento, Oct. 7, Parson McDowell, formerly of Philadelphia, aged 39 years.

At Brown's Flat, near Sonora, Oct. 14, Miss Catherine Calder, in the 18th year of her age.

At Benicia, Oct. 6, at the residence of Mr. Goodyear, Mr. Hiram Howe, aged 30 years.

At Sacramento, Oct. 14, Mr. Patrick McArdle, aged 34 years.

In San Francisco, Oct. 12, Mr. Patrick Wallace, a native of Limerick, Ireland, aged 46 years.

In San Francisco, Oct. 14, of consumption, Mrs. Mary McNamara, a native of Ireland, aged 30 years.

In San Francisco, Oct. 15, Henry Rice, a native of [illegible].

In San Francisco, Oct. 17, Mary Rose, daughter of L. F. and Mary F. Loveland, aged 14 months and [illegible] days.

At the County Hospital, Stockton, Oct. 12, of congestion of the brain, Louis Harvey, a native of [illegible], aged 28 years.

At the same time and place, of consumption, [illegible] Scott, a native of St. Johns, New-Brunswick.

At Oroville, on Saturday, Oct. 12, James F. [illegible], aged about 30 years, a native of Cambridge, England, where he has a sister residing.

At Napa, on the 14th Oct., Mr. Thomas M. [illegible], of Placerville, Cala.

At Sacramento, Oct. 11, Mr. Nathan Colburn, aged [illegible] years, formerly of Albany, N. Y.

Near Marysville, Oct. 16, Col. White, leaving a [illegible] family.

At Pleasant Valley, Mariposa County, Sept. [illegible], Henry Lee, aged 35 years.

Remedy for Sea-Sickness.—Mrs. [illegible], of Troy, N. Y., proposes a curious [illegible] for sea-sickness. This is her plan: Make yourself as small as possible by stooping, drawing down [illegible], and pressing your arms to your sides; [illegible] the air by a violent and long continued [illegible] [illegible] it up from your mouth as if engaged [illegible] up a fire. Then change, make a long [illegible] inhalation, opening your chest to its fullest [illegible] by standing erect and raising your [illegible] shoulders. Three or four of these [illegible] [illegible] to relieve a severe [illegible].

The New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 20, 1856.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in [illegible] a week. Single copies [illegible]. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published [illegible] (Sundays excepted). [illegible] P. M. [illegible] by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

THE WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed [illegible] DOLLARS a year for Single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

THE TIMES FOR EUROPE is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents.

[illegible]

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

CAUTION.

[illegible] to receive notice that persons [illegible] to be agents for the [illegible] receive money from subscribers and give receipts in the name of the Proprietors. We desire to notify the public that we have no traveling agents, [illegible]. Persons desiring to subscribe will remit directly to this office.

To Advertisers.

The increased circulation of the DAILY TIMES renders it absolutely necessary to put the paper to press at an earlier hour in the morning. Advertisers will please hand in their advertisements before 10 o'clock P. M., as it will be impossible to place them under their appropriate headings.

The WEEKLY TIMES has now a circulation of over [illegible] copies. Advertisers must hand in their advertisements on or before Wednesday, 5 P. M., of each week, or they cannot be inserted until the week after.

[illegible] Teachings of the Election.

The Charleston Mercury seems disposed to philosophize upon the recent election. It says:

"We make no particular comments upon this result until we get full returns of the election; but what appears beyond dispute is, that the Northern people, in this Presidential election, have declared themselves a distinct people, with principles and purposes essentially and permanently at war with our safety and equality in the Union."

In another article it says that the "circumstances" of Mr. BUCHANAN's election, "more than anything which has occurred previously," warn the South that the people of the two sections "are two nations."

[illegible] is simply this,—that the Free States for the first time have almost unitedly [arrayed themselves] in opposition to the aggressive policy of Slavery. This is true, and the Mercury does not exaggerate its importance. The election has shown conclusively that the Free States can and will unite, in their political action, whenever they are convinced that the Slave States are pursuing a policy of selfish and undue aggrandizement. Hitherto it has been believed that nothing could bring about such a concert and unity of action. It has been the boast of the South and the fear of the North, that the diversity of pursuits, of sentiment and of interest in the Free States would always prevent them from acting together in any political contest. This has been the grand point on which the superiority of the Slave States has been most manifest and most menacing. Slavery has always been for them a bond of union. In any emergency involving its power, it has never failed to bring them together and to hold them together, so long as their united action was required. The Free States have never before shown any such unity of sentiment or of interest. It has been easy for Slavery to divide them and thus to secure allies among them. In this way all its triumphs have been achieved. Texas was annexed,—the Missouri Compromise was repealed,—Kansas was surrendered [illegible], by Northern votes. So long as this state of things remained unchanged, Slavery had everything to hope and nothing to fear.

The late Election disturbs these dreams. It shows the hollowness of the hope on which the South reposes. It shows that the North can unite in resistance to Slavery,—and that when it does thus unite, it moves with irresistible power. Run a line on the map from New-York City Westward till it strikes the Western frontier,—and North of it there is not left even the shadow of that subserviency to Slavery which has been for so many years the curse of the country. Southern Pennsylvania, Southern Indiana and Illinois, and two or three of the large cities of the North, are the only spots upon which this spirit of servility has not been extinguished forever. Their immediate contact with Slavery retards the day of their deliverance,—but it cannot prevent its coming. They are far more clearly connected with the North than with the South. They border on the latter,—but they are in the former; and the effect upon them of such a demonstration of Northern strength and Northern unity as this Election has given, must be decisive.

Now this unity of the North has been the work of the present Administration. It is the result of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Coming, as that faithless and wicked act did, upon the heels of the Compromise measures of 1850, and giving the lie to all the professions of peace and harmony by which those measures were carried through, it brought the whole Northern mind to a sudden sense of the aims and relations of Slavery, and united the whole body of the people in resistance to the wrong. The union of the American Colonies at the outset of the Revolution was not more complete—nor the public sentiment more unanimous—than that of the Northern States now.

The Mercury foresees clearly to what this tends. The next movement of the North, provoked by similar causes, will be more complete and far more powerful. Let the new Administration walk in the footsteps of its predecessor;—let the repeal of the Missouri Compromise be followed out to its legitimate issues;—let Kansas come into the Union as a Slave State,—New-Mexico and the other Territories be seized by Slave labor,—the various departments of the Federal Government continue to be controlled for the benefit of Slavery; let the judiciary come forward and play its appointed part in the rôle,—sustaining the Southern construction of the Constitution, and recognizing the nationality of Slavery;—let all these things—which are now on the Pro-Slavery programme be carried out, and then the Mercury will see a union of the Free States which will sweep Slavery, if not from existence, certainly from all share in the Political Government of the country.

[illegible] the school of politicians [illegible] which his position and his commitments [illegible], they will probably be gratified.

How the Business of the City is Attended to.

We doubt whether the annals of any Municipal Government can afford instances of more gross, wanton, and systematic corruption, than have been developed in the examinations before the Committee appointed by the Board of Aldermen, to inquire into the conduct of the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, and his *alter ego*, Mr. IRVING. The Report of the Committee has not yet been printed, but its contents are known. It justly asks, after summing up the result of its investigations, "Can a more loose system of doing business be devised?" A butcher was appointed, under the administration of Messrs. SELAH and IRVING, to do the glazing! A hotel keeper, in want of a share of the spoils, was metamorphosed, for the occasion, into a carpenter! A clerk in a Doctor's office was employed to clean wells! "Mr. McCARTY, the plumber, was *not* a plumber, he said, but thought it would be a better business than where he had been employed!" TIMOTHY DONAVAN, the tinner for the Department, was interrogated; "Suppose you were asked by the Commissioner to estimate the cost of taking off an old roof and putting on a new one, could you do it?" He replied, "I don't know." Respecting the method of doing business, he was asked, "Were you not inquired of with regard to the price for doing your work?" He answered, "*No, Sir, I have always been told to go on and do the work, provided I kept inside of the sum of* $250." Mr. SELAH admitted, in fact, on his examination, that *he never knew, at the time when he selected men, whether they were practical mechanics, or engaged in the particular business to which they were assigned, or not.*

The limitation to $200 of the expenditure which the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies may incur, has, of course, been considered, both by himself and his predecessor, as a mere farce. Mr. SELAH says himself: "The plumbing, painting, tinning, &c., of roofs, I I have considered to be separate jobs, and where the amount came within $250 I have felt justified in certifying the bills." Mr. IRVING went recklessly ahead without troubling himself about the law at all. In answer to an interrogatory of the Committee, whether he had read the City ordinances pertaining to his duties, he said: "*I don't think I have.*" His grand excuse for all kinds of corruption and mismanagement was, "The work was done cheaper than under Mr. PURDY, and I was satisfied." Everybody who has taxes to pay, knows what Mr. PURDY was. TIMOTHY DONAVAN presented *fifteen* bills, ranging from $100 to $220, *for the item of tinning alone.* His aggregate claims, for tinning and stoves, amounted to the enormous sum of $9,000, all of which Mr. SELAH allowed, but which was reduced on reference as follows: a bill of $220 to $28; another of $236 to $64; a bill of $247 to $25; a bill of $263, to $17, and so on in like manner with all of his accounts. The bills of the other claimants, when tested, were *all* reduced from 25 to 200 per cent., although they had all been approved. Is this not a sufficiently infamous state of things to awaken the attention of our apathetic citizens?

The law requires that no work whatsoever shall be done, under the Department of Repairs and Supplies, without an estimate having previously been made by the Commissioner. This enactment appears to have been complied with by Mr. SELAH, *in no single instance.* Nearly all the parties examined testify that they were simply directed, by the Commissioner and the Superintendent, to examine the buildings, &c., requiring repair, and, if the cost of the separate items did not amount to more than $250, to "*to go on and do it.*" Pains seems also to have been taken that every job should be done in the most wasteful and profligate manner. When Mr. DONAVAN was first examined, he said that when the roofs of buildings were repaired, all the old tin roofs were thrown away as useless and of no value. On a subsequent examination it came out that the old roof on the house of Engine Company No. 24 had been sold by Mr. DONAVAN for $15. The Chairman asked him, "*Did you give credit to the City for that $15?*" The answer was; "No, Sir, but I intend to." "Is it not customary to give credit on the bills?" Answer: "No, Sir, *not with the Corporation!*" In some instances, where the bills were allowed by the Commissioner, it appears that no work was done whatsoever.

It is needless to say any more. The Committee of the Board of Aldermen advise that Messrs. SELAH and IRVING should resign the places they have so miserably mismanaged. They deserve punishment, and we trust they will be punished. But what good will it do? *Their places are as likely as not to be filled by* more cunning, but equally unscrupulous, plunderers of the treasury. It is the *system* which is at fault, and, until that is changed, it is next to impossible that any of the Departments should be in the hands of good men. Just so long as there are eight or ten separate, independent governments in the City, neither of which is responsible to the other, but each of which dispenses patronage, and filches from the tax-paying community in its own way, it is clear that no hopes of permanent reform can be reasonably looked for.

COST OF EDUCATION.—The estimate of the Board of Education for 1857 ($1,100,410 82) is characterized by the *Journal of Commerce* as being "*outrageous*,—good as Education confessedly is."

The *Journal* should be informed that in making this estimate the Board is restricted *by law to the sum of "four dollars for each* pupil who shall have actually attended and been taught in the schools during the preceding year;" that the increase in the amount annually estimated is, therefore, only in proportion to the number of pupils who actually attend and receive the benefits of our school system each year, and that a very large proportion of this amount is returned to the City in the improvement of its real estate—which improvements are rendered necessary (and with so large a system must continue to be) by the dilapidated and decayed condition of school-buildings, which were erected twenty-five or thirty-five years ago, and have been in constant daily use ever since. With these facts in view, we are not able to perceive what the *Journal* finds in the matter so particularly outrageous.

[illegible] paid by the City for Education is certainly large. But the people have the [illegible] consolation of knowing that they get something valuable in return. Compared with any other department of City expenditures, it may well be considered economical.

Sugar.

A peep into the store-closets of our housekeepers, just now, would probably disappoint a delicate appetite. It would return a beggarly account of those embalmed fruits of Summer which we are accustomed to reckon among our Winter luxuries. Those shelves that were annually crowded with little glass packages, capped and sealed, and superscribed with fragrant names, are marvelously vacant. A small cluster of green glasses in a corner, tauntingly christened "Current Jelly," "Strawberry," "Damson," is all that we find to remind us of the lost seasons. Though fruits have been plenty, sugars have been dear; and the frugal housewife, taking counsel of her purse, has put us on a short allowance of sweetmeats for the coming Winter.

In spite of the doctors, we declare that, when sugars are dear the people suffer. When we are all obliged to deny the many little gratifications of our whimsical palates, we are made very uncomfortable. For these delicate appetites, which the sweets of sugar please, are, in the medley of our enjoyments, just what those "small sweet courtesies of life," which STERNE eulogizes, are in the rough and tumble of society. They gild many a bitter pill, and season many an insipid dish.

The rise in the price of Sugar, which has troubled our housekeepers for some time past, is variously accounted for. Speculators come in for a share of the blame; but though these gentlemen have taken advantage of the general enhancement of the value of sugar, and have bought up and held large stocks for a profit—the emptiness of our Preserve-closets cannot be charged entirely to them.

The fact is, that the annual production of sugar has not, of late, kept pace with the increasing population of the civilized world. The consumers have outrun the producers, and now the supply does not equal the demand. California and Australia are annually stealing away large quantities of our sugar, which they cannot replace. Our Southern planters have neglected their sugar-canes, for canes of gutta percha and the spoils of politics; and the crops in many districts have so much degenerated, that Congress has been induced to send $75,000, and a ship-of-war to Cuba, to purchase a fresh supply of the cane, with which to start the indolent planters in business again next year! The Beet crop of France, which has hitherto been devoted to the production of sugar, has been entirely diverted, by the successive failures of the grape crop, to the production of brandy; and France has now turned to the West Indies for its supplies of sugar. But even these tropical islands do not produce as much sugar now as formerly. Since the emancipation of the British West Indies, the free negroes have been gradually abandoning the hard labors of the cane plantation and the sugar-mill, for lighter and more profitable employments.

Indeed, sugar is becoming a costly luxury all over the world. But as it is a necessary luxury, it must eventually be cheapened, either by a very large increase in the cultivation of the saccharine cane, followed by a universal free-trade in sugar; or by the discovery of new plants, from which sugar can be produced, profitably and abundantly, even in the temperate zone.

Sugar has already been made from various plants—from Indian corn, from the Rock Maple, from the Beet root and other esculents. Its production from these plants, however, has proved to be too costly to become general. But inquisitive investigation has at last made a discovery, and a new sugar plant has recently been introduced to public attention, which promises to answer every requirement, and which may eventually supplant the sugar-cane; as it is richer in saccharine matter, is adapted *to all climates*, and can be cultivated without great expense. It is called the SUGAR MILLET; or, in the ungainly idiom of science, *Sorghum Saccharum*; and has been cultivated for centuries, as a sugar-plant, in Southern Africa and China.

When we recall the Shanghae biddies, the tree corn, and the marvelous potatoes that have been born in China; and which, not content to stay at home, have come here to pester our purses and our tempers,—we confess a cautious incredulity in the virtue of any Chinese nativities. But we have faith in the Sugar Millet, notwithstanding. It has already been planted in our soil, and has given abundant evidence of its great value.

So our housekeepers may not always despair. Sugar will not always be dear, nor our preserve-closets forever empty!

New-York Measured in a Gas Meter.

The growth of New-York City is a perpetual wonder to everybody. That ubiquitous gentleman, the oldest inhabitant, delights in reminiscences of the days when the ditches of Canal street were the remote bounds of our civilization. And many a younger reader of the TIMES, who now lights his cigar in the shadow of the equestrian statue of WASHINGTON, may remember his boyish rambles in the fields of Union-square, where independent pigs turned up their snouts in sunny farm-yards, and poplar trees and picket fences stood in dilapidated grandeur. That was only some twenty-five years ago. But the City has been growing fast since then. The pigs, and the pickets, and the poplars are gone, and another generation occupies their place!

We have discovered an interesting measure of the growth of New-York City in the Meter of the Manhattan Gas-light Company, which supplies gas to all that portion of the City lying between Grand-street and Seventy-sixth-street. This is the family section of our metropolis—where our citizens live, where their firesides stand, and where their domestic life is centered. The Manhattan Meter is an unerring and faithful recorder of the growth of this section of the City, for the increase of the business of the Gas-light Company is the direct reflection of the increase of the population.

When this Company, which is now the largest Gas Company in the world, commenced, in 1834, to distribute its gas, there were but a few families to be supplied above Grand-street. In 1839, five years after commencing business, the Company had only 420 customers. In 1840 the number had increased to 840. Ten years after this, in 1850, the number of customers served by the Company was 3,680. Since 1850 the number has increased at an average of more than 3,500 annually, and now, in 1856, the Company has nearly 15,000 customers.

As the City has increased in wealth and population, the fireside homes above Grand-street have become more numerous, and the great meter of the Manhattan Company has measured off larger quantities of its artificial light every year. The quantity of gas manufactured by the Company

In 1839 was 12,393,000 cubic feet.
In 1840, was 15,400,000 cubic feet.
In 1850, was 165,914,000 cubic feet.
In 1855, was 470,264,000 cubic feet.

This Company keeps in order and lights all the street gas-lamps between Grand-street and Seventy-sixth-street, for which service the City annually pays $25 for each lamp. In 1850, the Company lighted 3,797 street lamps; but in September, 1856, the number of street lamps lighted in this section was 7,413. These figures furnish palpable evidence of the continual and rapid growth of the City of New-York.

As the number of gas-consumers has gradually increased, the price at which the gas is furnished has gradually decreased. The price charged by the Manhattan Company for gas was:

In 1835, $7 per 1,000 cubic feet.
In 1838, $6 per 1,000 cubic feet.
In 1839, $5 per 1,000 cubic feet.
In 1850, $4 per 1,000 cubic feet.
In 1851, $3.50 per 1,000 cubic feet.
In 1852, $3 per 1,000 cubic feet.
October, 1856, $2 50 per 1,000 cubic feet.

The present price of gas ($2 50) is probably the lowest price at which it will ever be furnished, and is lower than the price of gas in any other city. The Manhattan Gas-Light Company has found that each reduction in the price has not only increased the number of their customers, but has caused a more liberal consumption of the gas by each consumer; and it was this experience that suggested the recent reduction.

Though, as we are informed, some $200,000 are cut off from the annual income of the Company, by this last reduction of price, the loss will, doubtless, soon be recovered in a more general and liberal consumption of gas; which, by recent inventions, may be economically used, in place of coal fires, for all kinds of cooking and for heating houses. When this application of gas shall become universal, half the horrors of housekeeping, in our great City, will become a fable of the past!

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.—By the *Europa*, we have advices from Europe three days later. The Neapolitan question has diminished in importance, paled before the superior splendors of a new quarrel in which Austria, England and Turkey are the parties. There are very contradictory reports in relation to this matter. It seems to be conceded, however, that a demand has been made by the Porte upon Austria for the evacuation of the Danubian Principalities, and upon Great Britain for the evacuation of the Black Sea, but that by a mutual understanding both Powers refuse to leave. Under these circumstances, the question of the Principalities assumes an importance above all others. Relations between England and France are not so harmonious but that the presses of the two countries find occasion to animadvert with sharpness upon the affairs of the alliance, and there are dark hints of a leaning toward a secret understanding between England and Austria. The fact that Austria and England both refuse to accede to the demand of the Sultan, indicates that there is some coloring of truth in this last rumor. Sir CHARLES NAPIER has written a reply to Sir ROBERT PEEL's after-dinner speech, defending himself from Sir ROBERT's assaults. The liabilities of FOX, HENDERSON & CO., the Crystal Palace contractors, whose failure was announced by the last arrival, are stated at £350,000. The King of Sweden had opened the Diet with a significant allusion to measures now in progress for effecting a more intimate union between Sweden and Norway. The financial news from France is not definite, but indicates a disordered and threatening aspect. We give under the appropriate heading such information as had transpired up to the steamer day. The market news by this arrival is not specially important.

THE NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.—The news from California received by the *George Law* is two weeks later. The partial excitement consequent upon the near approach of the Election had engrossed attention. A letter is published from Mr. BUCHANAN, favoring the construction of a Pacific Railroad, and declaring his opinion that Congress has the Constitutional power to order that work to be done. The letter was looked upon in some quarters as a bogus concern, but there is no valid reason for doubting its authenticity. It follows very closely upon that of Col. FREMONT, is addressed to the Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee at Sacramento, and is said to have been prepared at the suggestion of Gov. BIGLER. It is evident that a strong Republican sentiment exists in California, the present arrival bringing accounts of most enthusiastic demonstrations, occasioned by the receipt of the news from Maine. The Republicans of California were wide awake, ready to give battle when the time arrived.

Some degree of indignation is expressed in San Francisco at the arrest and maltreatment of members of the late Vigilance Committee on their arrival in New-York—particular reference being made to the case of MALONEY against Mr. COLEMAN, the accounts of which have been published in our columns. The California papers contain an "appeal" from the people of San Francisco to the people of New-York, which we transfer, setting forth this evil, and going so far as to threaten reprisals by the withdrawal of California custom, unless measures are taken here to protect citizens of San Francisco during their sojourn. There is a speck of trouble in this. Much feeling evidently prevails, and the ex-committeemen are placed in a position that is far from pleasant.

The mining intelligence is exceedingly favorable. The quartz veins still yield richly, and certain leads of copper and silver are reported as among the recent discoveries. The markets are dull, in consequence of a superabundance of goods on hand, and money is reported as abundant. The shipment of specie by the *Golden Age* was $1,000,000, of which $1,628,000 was consigned to this port, and the balance to England.

ANOTHER BREEZE IN NEW-GRANADA.—The Government of New-Granada having failed to settle the claim of Mr. JAMES MACKINTOSH, a British subject, Her Majesty's fleet are ordered to [illegible], and there is a prospect of further trouble. Effective measures are already inaugurated; a diplomatic correspondence has taken place; and New-Granada is to be comfortably squeezed until she pays up. It is understood that the threatened blockade will not affect the ports of the Isthmus, and that no interruption will be occasioned to our communication with the Pacific.

PROFOUND SAGACITY.—BENIGHTED ASTRONOMERS WATCHING FOR AN ECLIPSE.—If you wish to try an interesting experiment upon the public curiosity, stop in Broadway at any time of day, stand still and gaze steadily for half an hour at the top of one of the houses opposite. In less than half that time, not less than a thousand persons will be gazing with the most profound attention upon the same place, —and that without a single word having been said. Then pass on quietly,—and the crowd will remain there gazing for half an hour longer.

Something very much like this has happened to us in another sphere. Feeling that our readers had their full share of that widely-diffused human instinct,—curiosity, and would probably read with considerable interest any account of the habits, mode of life, and general opinions of the President elect, we published on Monday a letter from Lancaster, in which all these topics were treated at some length. The writer had been a warm supporter, and was a personal as well as political friend of Mr. BUCHANAN, and he very naturally saw everything *couleur de rose.* He expressed sundry opinions, moreover, as to the general line of policy which Mr. BUCHANAN would, in his judgment, be likely to adopt in the administration of public affairs. We published the letter as an interesting chapter of personal gossip and speculation,—neither indorsing its sentiments nor suppposing that there was any special necessity, considering the position of the TIMES, for disclaiming them.

The amount of speculation, conjecture and rumor to which this simple incident has given rise is really quite appalling. The publication of the letter is ascribed to every imaginable motive,—of course excepting the right one. That the TIMES is immediately going over to the support of BUCHANAN is among the most moderate of the conclusions which the wisest of these speculative philosophers have reached. We hope they will all keep a sharp watch so as to note the precise moment when the occultation takes place.

AN ARTFUL DODGER.—The California steamer brings back Mr. BUCHANAN's letter, indorsing the Pacific Railroad. It was written in time to effect the election in California, without coming back before election day to the United States. That this was part of the game there can be no doubt. Mr. BUCHANAN descended to the unmanly and disreputable expedient of avowing opinions for the sake of votes in one section of the country which he deliberately and purposely concealed in other sections lest he should lose votes there by their avowal.

This is always one of the least honorable tricks which a candidate for high office can practice. Mr. BUCHANAN's course in this matter stands in broad contrast with that of Col. FREMONT, who wrote his letter on this subject in time to have it return and be published everywhere before the election. It suits well the character attributed to him of being a facile, trimming, not over-scrupulous political intriguer.

Thalberg's Concert.

MR. THALBERG's third concert came off last night, and the best audience of the series, so far, attended it. There is, we believe, a genuine appreciation of piano-playing in New-York. Of late our public has been educated to a high point of musical perception in this branch of art. We can boast two pianists who even in the present excitement may be remembered with fondness and justice; who have contributed in an enormous degree to the success which attends and which awaits Mr. THALBERG. Messrs. GOTTSCHALK and MASON are artists of whom any city may be proud,—the one with his poetic languor and fitful inspiration; the other with his grand and massive grasp of classic thought and graceful utterance of manly sentiment. Of the two we may boast of neither at the present moment; for GOTTSCHALK has surrendered himself to a pirate crew of pupils, and MASON has thrown himself into Chopin and, is not likely to appear above the surface for some time to come. We should have forgotten all about the twain, had we not seen their enthusiastic faces at these concerts, beaming genial reciprocity on the great artist whom they honor with true artist's pride.

The programme, last evening, contained three novelties, if we may so term them—the "Huguenots Fantasia," the "Andante from Lucia," and the "Fantasia from Semiramide." Without availing ourselves of an obscure technology, inappropriate in these columns, we should be unable to enter on a critical discussion of these works. We will content ourselves, therefore, with broadly stating that they are each in their way perfect. Mr. THALBERG does not give us a dramatic transcription of an opera, but a sequential one. There is consequently a wholeness of effect, which would be [illegible]—not being massive—in the absence of that exquisite taste, finish and distinctness for which Mr. THALBERG is remarkable. But with these supplied, we have an exquisite gem, so chaste and beautiful that we shall hardly know its inestimable value till it is out of our reach, and then the memory of its radiance will dwell with us as a dream. Mr. THALBERG's executive powers are so gigantic that it is mere impertinence to apply any standard to them. They can be estimated from the fact that where others left off he began. Amid all the [illegible] of mechanical pianism, however, the voice of Nature—melody—is heard and scrupulously maintained. For this—and his method of obtaining it—Mr. THALBERG is remarkable. In the pieces we have referred to all the resources of the originator of a new school are called into play, and although Mr. THALBERG did not appear to be quite so much in the vein last night as on former occasions, (perhaps from the suffocating heat of the room—seriously detrimental to an artist's precision of touch,) he rendered such justice to them as the most cultivated can best appreciate. The enthusiasm of the audience was warmer than on any previous occasion. Every one seemed to feel flattered at the privilege of applauding such a modest, seemly gentleman. It is a compliment to ourselves as well as the artist.

We have somewhat neglected the vocal department of these concerts. It is excellent. Madame DE WILHORST, although comparatively an amateur, displays such budding excellence that we almost forget she is newly transplanted from the drawing-room to the concert hall. Perhaps she forgets it herself, for if we are not mistaken she recognizes (visibly) more than one familiar face in the crowded *salle*. Madame DE WILHORST possesses a fine voice, and much merit in an artistic point of view. The only fault we have to find with Madame DE WILHORST (and being very slight) is that she is slightly pettish. She has a number of little ways charming in the family circle, but rather wearisome elsewhere. The most provoking of these is a habit of beating time with her foot or her hand for the purpose of instructing the accompanyist. The individual in question—Signor NAPOLEON—does not need such ungraceful prompting, and in fact less frequently damages the time than Madame DE WILHORST. She is remarkably excellent, and pitches into the partition with great daring and success. Another thing Madame DE WILHORST does which she should not [illegible] her place on the programme [illegible] [we are] sure that it [illegible] to remember that she is a [illegible] will certainly become a favorite artist.

Of Signor MORELLI, the baritone, we have spoken warmly. In the concert-room he [illegible] tempering his voice to its limited acoustic [capa]bility, but preserving the fire and earnestness of a purely dramatic style. Altogether, it is seldom [we] anticipate more delightful concerts than those of THALBERG. Every one ought to go—and will go.

We are desired to mention that dollar places [are] secured for the forthcoming concerts. Instead [illegible] you can get a seat in the [illegible] part [of the] house for a dollar; elsewhere a dollar and [illegible]. The next concert is on Tuesday.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A SORE LEG FOR TWENTY-ONE YEARS cured in three weeks, by RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, &c. Mr. T. [illegible], a [illegible] of high standing in Dahlonega County, Ga., says: "That a gentleman who, for twenty-one years, had been afflicted with a sore leg, that resisted every kind of treatment, was [illegible] cured in three weeks, by RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, RESOLVENT AND REGULATORS."
RADWAY & Co., No. 162 Fulton-st., New-York.
R. R. Remedies, sold by Druggists and [illegible] everywhere.

GENTLEMEN'S WINTER BELONGINGS.
Consisting of fur caps, gloves, gauntlets and [illegible], [illegible]. Also, Winter gloves of [illegible], kid and woolen, lined and not lined, all of the best quality and choice styles.
WARNOCK'S, Fashionable Hatters, [illegible].

COPARTNERSHIP.—STEPHEN BRUSH, HAS this day associated WALTER F. BRUSH, [illegible], with himself, under the firm of BRUSH & CO., for the purpose of continuing the Provision Business [illegible] on their own account, at No. [illegible].
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1856.

PARIS STYLE HATS.
A fresh supply of this popular [illegible].
WARNOCK'S, [illegible] Broadway.

WARREN-ST. FIRE.
From the New-York Tribune.
NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 11, 1856.
To the Editor of the Tribune:
SIR: IN THE FIRE AT NO. 5 WARREN-STREET on the morning of the 9th inst. our most valuable books and papers were exposed [illegible] in one of Stearns & Marvin's Fire-Proof Safes. We say Fire-Proof, not because they are so labeled, but because we have so proved them. Our books and papers came out [illegible] the binding of the books [illegible] steam.
Our store was five stories above ground and [illegible], occupied from cellar to garret.
The intensity of the heat can be attested by any [illegible] who witnessed it. No furnace could be constructed by the ingenuity of man to create a more intense heat.
We voluntarily give this tribute to the value of [these] safes, and select your widely-circulated journal to inform the mercantile community what estimate to place upon them.
Respectfully,
HAVILAND, HARRAL & [illegible].
N. B.—A full assortment of these celebrated safes for sale at the depôts No. 40 Murray-st. and No. [illegible] Wall-st., by STEARNS & MARVIN.

NEW-YORK, Nov. [illegible], 1856.
MESSRS. S. C. HERRING & CO.—GENTLEMEN: We would bear testimony to the excellence of your Fire-proof Safes, secured with your Hall's patent lock, which we have had in use over four years, and which has successfully resisted as many burglarious attempts to force and pick the lock.
Our store was entered on Monday night [illegible] the burglars who only succeeded in [illegible] the [illegible] ... [illegible] fourth attempt made on this same safe [illegible] justice to us in recommending your safe, with Hall's patent lock, to the public, [illegible] burglar as well as fire-proof. Yours truly,
ED. D. NELSON & CO.
Dealers in Building [illegible].
A large assortment of Herring's [illegible] with Hall's patent powder-proof locks, for sale [illegible].
S. C. HERRING & CO., Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st. And No. [illegible] Murray-st., N. Y.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—With Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853, and are the only American Safes that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair.
These Safes are now admitted to be superior to any ever offered the public, and the subscribers challenge the world to produce an instance of these Safes failing to preserve their contents through the hottest fires, or of picking the lock.
The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell Herring's Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-proof [Lock].
S. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st. and [illegible] Murray-st., N. Y.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW SHADES AT WHOLESALE.
KELTY & FERGUSON, [illegible], No. 54 Reade-st., have a full and choice stock of [illegible], [illegible] DE LAINES, [illegible] DAMASKS, [illegible] CURTAIN CORNICES, Gimps, &c., which are offered at the lowest prices.
WINDOW SHADES.—Our stock of Window Shades is the largest in New-York, and [illegible] offer these goods less than any other [illegible]. We invite the attention of close buyers.

BONNETS.
A superb assortment of those delicate and [illegible] adornments of pretty faces—those terrors of married men and allurements of the bachelors—may now be found at IRVING'S, No. [illegible] Canal-st. They are the fashionable [illegible] been carried to the last point of perfection, and the [infin]ite variety and beauty of these [illegible] may well amaze even the ladies themselves. No wonder that [illegible] fall in love with such charming [illegible] may be procured at IRVING'S. How they ever [illegible] to make a selection from so many beautiful [illegible] marvel. A large assortment of Cloaks, on hand at low prices.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—WE OFFER THE LARGEST assortment of China, Glass and Ware [illegible] for sale in New-York. In order to reduce our stock [illegible] to make room for very large importations [illegible] way, we propose to sell for the next [illegible] at a large discount upon the regular market rates.
A comparison of our styles and prices is respectfully solicited.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.
Marble Stores, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway,
Between Bleecker and Houston sts.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES—SPEED AND PERFECTION COMBINED.—We [illegible] machines for family sewing, [illegible] which complete six stitches at each turn of the [illegible] wheel. Also, Improved machines, [illegible] three stitches at each revolution. It can be clearly demonstrated that no other kind of sewing machine [illegible] the public, in comparison with these, can be [illegible] positive loss.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

RUPTURE.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED to MARSH & CO., by the Industrial [Exhibition] of all Nations, at the Crystal Palace, for their new patent radical cure truss. Reference as to its superiority: Drs. Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and Jno. M. Carnochan. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.
MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York.

NOVEMBER, LADIES, WINTER IS COMING, and if you wish cloth button boots, [illegible] gaiter boots and shoes of all kinds, boys' and children's boots and shoes, with India rubber [illegible] of all the various styles, (GOODYEAR's Patent,) [illegible] kinds manufactured, patronize
J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 134 Canal-st.

PIANOS AT GREAT BARGAINS.
A large assortment of new and second-hand pianos now selling at greatly reduced prices at
J. & C. FISCHER'S, No. 333 Broadway,
Opposite the Broadway Theatre.

CLOTHING EMPORIUM.
The public will find, at E. DESBROSSES' Wholesale Granite Hall, No. 142 Fulton-st., a new and superior stock of ready-made garments. These goods are offered at retail at the lowest prices.

LOOK! BARGAINS
At HIRAM ANDERSON'S,
No. 99 Bowery,
Brussels and Ingrain
CARPETING.

FALL AND WINTER STYLES OF [illegible] hats and caps in all their variety; [illegible] ermine, Misses' and children's beaver bonnets, [illegible] velvet and cloth caps, elegant in pattern, [illegible] a large assortment of furs.
KELLOGG, Manufacturer, No. [illegible] Canal-st.

PIANO-FORTES!!! AND MELODEONS!!! RICH and powerful in tone, beautiful style of [illegible] Fully warranted to give perfect satisfaction, [illegible] that defy competition, at the manufactory of [illegible] WAKE & CO., No. [illegible] Canal-st., [illegible] doors West of Varick-st.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house, excel all others. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability, fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, the Reliable, the Infallible,—the [illegible] of the envy of imitators. True to Nature, [illegible] no injury to hair or skin, and [illegible] bad dyes. Made and sold [illegible] at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

IMPORTED FRENCH GAS FIXTURES AND Clocks, superior articles, only [illegible] bronze, [illegible], Paris Bronze, [illegible] chandeliers with double tables, [illegible] for lamps. For sale by DARDONVILLE, [illegible] Broadway.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes and [illegible] [illegible]. Depot, No. [illegible] [illegible] only door below Maiden-lane.

[illegible] AND PLANTS.—PARSONS & CO., [illegible]

GREAT SALE OF CRYSTAL PALACE FANCY [goods] at LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.'S, Nos. [illegible] [illegible] evening, at [illegible] o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES

HELP WANTED.

TEACHERS.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

LOST AND FOUND.

BOARDING.

DANCING.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FURS.

MILLINERY.

STATIONERY.

[illegible] Kansas. [illegible] Fugitive [illegible]

[illegible] One of the lawyers [illegible] better take some [illegible] adjourn until morning, but the Judge seemed [illegible] to have his own way. But the Jury objected, and complained of the sleeping apartments [illegible] them the night before; an open room, without beds or bedclothing; one of them stating that he could not sleep any during the night in consequence of the cold. This brought the Judge, and he consented to adjourn until the next morning; instructing the Marshal to furnish the Jury with a good room and a sufficiency of bed-clothing, saying that the United States Government was able to provide comfortable accommodations for jurymen. The Marshal replied by saying there was no spare bed-clothing [illegible] in town, and that he had done the best he [illegible]. The jurymen looked rather disappointed at [illegible], and left the Court-room, fearing the [illegible] before them.

[illegible] have been compelled to camp out in [illegible] other accommodations for them. [illegible] I am in camp with the counsel [illegible]. After remaining in Court conducting [illegible] cases until meal-time, the lawyers [illegible] down to camp, cut off a slice of ham and hold it [illegible] from the end of a long stick, and when [illegible] with a slice of bread and some coffee, [illegible] meal, and return to the Court-room. [illegible] PARROTT is an old pioneer in Kansas, and understands these things, while WM. STEPHENS, Esq., associate counsel, has but recently arrived here from [illegible] this camp life don't seem to please him [illegible] he will get used to it if he remains here [illegible] hardened as to like it.

Yours truly, SIGMA.

SATURDAY, Nov. 1, 1856.

The examination of witnesses in behalf of the defence closed this afternoon about 4 o'clock.

The Judge then gave his charge to the Jury, dealing with the generalities of the law and the doctrine of [illegible] in homicide. He avowed that it was incomplete, and that he had not time or opportunity to complete the charge as he desired. That what he had written was done while the examination was going on. Special instructions were submitted, in writing, by counsel on either side, which, after some modification by the Court, were given to the Jury.

GRAS GROVER, Esq., in behalf of the prosecution, then opened the case, by reading various cases which he alleged were analogous from the books, attempting to fasten upon the prisoners the crime of murder as alleged in the indictment. From the effort it was apparent that his case was a bad one.

He was followed by Col. JOHNSON, of Leavenworth City, and formerly of Georgia, who made a [illegible] inflammatory and excitable declamatory harangue, indulging in the most bitter epithets and ungentlemanly Billingsgate towards the prisoners at the bar. His whole speech, if worthy of the name, was directed to the prisoners instead of the Jury, as a sample of which I will give you one of his declarations. Throwing himself forward towards the prisoners, with both hands extended, with a countenance betokening a person upon the verge of *mania potu*, and his voice distended to its utmost limit, he bellowed out: "*These men have come from the East with blood, murder and theft in their hearts. It will never be brought out until it is brought out upon the gallows.*" This harangue lasted for about three-quarters of an hour, and the above is but a sample. It is due to Mr. JOHNSON to say that he is a man of fair ability, but unfortunately for him, he has yielded to an inordinate love of the bottle, and not only that, but the barrel, which is fast hurrying him to his grave.

He was followed by Mr. D. N. GROWER, of Kickapoo, formerly from Kentucky.

He informed the Jury that he was a young man, but his brother who had preceded him was younger than himself. He proceeded in a kind of [illegible], making frequent reference to our Revolutionary fathers, the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, Holy Writ, Eastern [illegible], Abolitionists, &c., &c. His style was that of a school-boy's declamation. He advised the Jury to bring in their verdict according to evidence, [illegible] rather peculiar construction upon the testimony. He had no doubt that if these men were [illegible] a howl would go up from the North, and he [illegible] to hear it. He proceeded, calling Gen. LANE, [illegible] HARVEY, and others not on trial, all the hard names he could think of. He did not confine himself to [illegible], but went off on a different theme, wandering, [illegible] to be desirous of making an impression by [illegible] of his elocution. The evidence was not [illegible] to make out a good case, and the attorneys [illegible] labored under rather unfavorable [illegible], and could give only a faint conception of their ability. Mr. GROVER was a member of the Territorial Council elected by Missourians, and of course had great love for the bogus enactments. He is, however, a young man of fine talents, and experience will make him a first-rate lawyer. He was followed by GEORGE F. PUTMAN, Esq., of Louisiana, junior counsel for defence.

He stated that he was in the Hickory Point fight, and was wounded by a ball from one of HARVEY'S men. But he had gone there in company with others, expecting and wishing for a fight. They had been there for days waiting for it, and at last we had it, a fair fight. The prisoners at the bar were not identified by the witnesses for the prosecution as among those that had made the attack upon Hickory Point. Only one of them, JAMES H. YORK, had been pointed out as one of the men there on that occasion. And in his case an alibi had been proven. Two perfectly reliable witnesses had been introduced to prove that at the time specified this JAMES H. YORK was at [illegible] Falls, some ten miles from Hickory Point. He was followed by A. D. READ, Esq., of [illegible], formerly of Kentucky. He reviewed and commented upon the testimony introduced by the prosecution. He took up a copy of the Kansas Bogus Statutes [illegible] the table, and thanked God that they had [illegible] peace would be restored to the unhappy [illegible]. [illegible] avowed himself as one of them, a Pro-[illegible], but determined that justice should [illegible] the prisoners at the bar, and for [illegible] he appeared at this time. He is a [illegible] and im-[illegible] W. E. LANE, Esq., [illegible] labored to impress upon the [illegible] being with them a Free-[illegible] a Free State, and [illegible]. He thanked God that we had the [illegible] would be a reward of peace [illegible] Territory; and his sentiments and [illegible] the prisoners at the bar were all [illegible], but, notwithstanding that, [illegible] justice done, whatever the consequences might be. He appeared for the defendants, and believed them innocent of the charge against them in the indictment. He then went into an examination of the evidence introduced by the prosecution, showing that there was no testimony brought forward to prove that CHARLES G. NEWHALL died from wounds received on the day of the attack; none to prove that he was shot by the enemy; and none of the prisoners at the bar had been identified, with the exception of JAMES H. YORK, as being there on the 13th day of September, and assisting in the attack upon Hickory Point. And in the case of YORK it had been proven that he was not at Hickory Point at the time, but at Grasshopper Falls.

His argument was a masterly effort, and cannot fail of having an effect upon the Jury. He made a most thorough investigation into the position taken by the counsel for the prosecution, and exposed the [illegible] of their conclusions.

[illegible] and the Court adjourned over until [illegible], at which time Messrs. PARROTT and STEPHENS will close for the defence, and Attorney [illegible] for the Government.

[illegible], Sunday, Nov. 2, 1856.

The Governor [illegible] arrived in Lecompton this morning. [illegible] has been received from [illegible] that he is still in [illegible] survey of [illegible] the news of the [illegible] Free-State men has been received.

Col. [illegible] of two companies of the Government [illegible] drill in front of the [illegible] this morning, as I came by [illegible] with long [illegible]. The prisoners, sitting out in front of their prison, looking at them, remind one very forcibly of the threat of DOUGLAS to "subdue the people of Kansas," and gives us a hint as to the way it is to be accomplished. On my way down I called at the house of Judge WAKEFIELD, and from him received the following information in regard to the murder of his brother.

"GEORGE WAKEFIELD was born in Pendleton District, South Carolina, in the year 1794. From that State he emigrated and settled in Illinois, where he resided for 25 years, and from thence into Bates County, Missouri, where he lived for 17 years, and in the Spring of 1855 he moved with his family into Kansas and settled on the Little Osage, twelve miles from Fort Scott. On or about the 1st of September last, a company of men, commanded by Major CLARK, Indian Agent, called at his house and commanded him to leave the Territory at once, or suffer the consequences of a refusal. He accordingly took his wagon and put his four children into it. (His wife had died a few months previous.) With his family Mr. WAKEFIELD left, and started for his old home in Bates County, Missouri, believing that there he would be protected by his old neighbors. The little family traveled on, and when about eighty miles from Westport, they were met by another party who had just come up from Missouri. They stopped the old man, and made the children get out of the wagon, and then compelled the father to drive the team on to Westport in company with them, leaving his children on the prairie, far away from any house.

On arriving in Westport, the ruffians took the team and wagon, and, after beating the old man until he was nearly dead, and after commanding him to leave and go down the river, threatening him with further violence if he did not obey, they permitted him to leave, and he, nearly dead from his wounds, alone and on foot, left Westport, and took his way back towards the place where his children had been left, and arrived at a cabin about twenty-five miles from them. He told the inmates of the cabin his troubles, and a messenger was sent to find the children, and the father remained in the cabin to die. The messenger found one of the boys, and returned to the cabin only a few hours before the suffering man breathed his last. An examination of the corpse disclosed the extent of his beating, for it was most horribly bruised from his knees to the shoulders, and of his wounds the father died—another victim to the dark and fearful spirit of Slavery.

The children were sent for, and after they had arrived, the body of their aged father was deposited beneath the soil of Kansas. The family then went to Bates County, in Missouri, where they now are. The eldest, JOHN A., is 18 years of age; JULIANA is 15, RUTH 11.

Mr. WAKEFIELD died on the 15th of September last. Sometime since the Judge received intelligence that his brother had been taken by the ruffians and sent down the river. A few days since he received information of his brutal murder.

The Judge has lost a brother and had his house burned with its contents, by the invading marauders, during the recent difficulties. But he has gone to work, putting up a convenient stone building to take the place of the one lost. Mr. HEARN, whose house was destroyed at the same time, has just completed a neat stone cottage. This burning of houses and the murdering of Free-State men has not yet proved effectual in causing the remainder to leave Kansas for a more secure and quiet region. The Free-State men are determined to remain awhile longer, in vindication of their rights; not to give up the contest and surrender this soil to the Slave Oligarchy. Yours, SIGMA.

Another Disunion Manifesto from South Carolina.

From the Charleston Mercury, Nov. 11.

FORM OF A SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

The Baltimore *American*, in an article written just before the Presidential election, and which we may, therefore, consider as having something of the mere partisan feeling, of carrying a point at the moment, makes our article under this head the subject of indignant, and even acrimonious, comment. The *American*, however, in its party zeal, makes us, very unjustly, the exponent of the Democratic side in the Presidential contest. We are not so, in any party sense. If we are attached to the Democratic Party, it is simply that we agree with them in leading principles; but we owe no fealty, and acknowledge no allegiance, to any party whatever. And we hold them as little bound, and as little responsible, for our declarations, as we hold ourselves bound by theirs. So much for mere party.

But the great mistake of the Baltimore *American* is, in supposing that the forecast of a Southern Confederacy is the creed peculiarly of the Democratic party of the South. It is, on the contrary, as far as we can learn, the settled belief of the thinking men of the South, that unless some means can be devised to settle, peaceably and definitely, the issue between the two sections, a separation is inevitable and desirable. This is the conclusion which has been forced upon all men's minds by a concurrence of events; and we have been compelled to contemplate the immediate necessity of it in the probability that a renegade adventurer from the South, on the sole qualification of his declared hostility to our social interests, would be elected President of the United States. We have escaped this result, but not by the aid of Maryland. The city of Baltimore, and the influence of the Baltimore *American*, did their utmost to plunge this Confederacy into a position in which sectional division and hostility would have been its normal condition. We are not responsible for the mistakes of the city of Baltimore, or the State of Maryland. They may have thought they were saving the Union in voting for Mr. FILLMORE, but upon what ground, we are absolutely at a loss to imagine. If they had succeeded in throwing the election into the House of Representatives, (and they could not have hoped for anything more,) what had they a right to expect? Did not this Congress elect a Massachusetts Abolitionist for its presiding officer? Had they a right to suppose that it would elect any other than a Freesoiler for President? The only conclusion, therefore, is, that the Baltimore *American* is disturbed at the expression of any opinions which tend to the disenthralment of the South from its present position.

We are not disturbed, however, by these expressions. We know that Baltimore is a kind of middle ground. That many of her traders are, like the Cow Boys of the Revolution, going back and forth between the hostile camps, and making gain out of both. But it does not prevent the camps from being hostile; it does not prevent the bristle of armor in opposing array; it does not, in short, prevent the North and the South from being two nations. The Cow Boys may keep up the supplies between the parties, but they have no power to reconcile their contest of principles, and no power to make permanent peace between them. We, therefore, make light of all the eloquent indignation of the Baltimore papers about our Disunion principles, and their horror of the consequences of them.

We take Disunion as a thing that has been forced upon us. We were willing to endure the Union when we knew it was a yoke and a burden. We were willing to endure it, when we knew that we paid for it and supported it. When it is made the means of perpetual insult, encroachment and tyranny; when it is assumed that it can be used as the power to stop our growth, to degrade our people, and, finally, to destroy our social institutions, it is difficult to conceive of a Southern man with a nature so debased, having once tasted liberty, and felt the sense of honor, that would not resist. If we resist, therefore, it is simply because there is no other resource left to us.

But the Baltimore *American* seems peculiarly affected by the circumstance that we have discussed quietly the form of a Southern Confederacy. We should have continued the discussion, and made it more complete, had not the Presidential election intervened, and by its overshadowing interest made it idle to debate mere abstract topics. We have not, however, lost sight of them; nor do the results of this election, in the slightest degree, diminish our interest in the question, of what should be the form of a Southern Confederacy. Laying aside principles, and looking at merely material results, we ask the attention not only of the Baltimore *American*, but of the Southern people, to the cost of a Presidential election, as it is made up by the NEW-YORK TIMES, in an article which we give in another column. It is a pleasant showing; it really gives us to understand the reason, or one of the reasons, why this election excites so extraordinary an interest in the country. It is that the Presidency is the source of a patronage amounting to sixty millions of dollars a year. It is, by no means, that the Presidency is necessary to the Administration of any of the Departments of the Government. They can all be equally well conducted without it. *They will all*, according to general probability, be filled with the equals or the superiors of the President himself. But the law makes him the centre and the supreme dispenser of patronage. He is the object of a universal popular election. All popular passions gather around this election, and fight their fiercest political battles. To the violence of these feelings, the columns of the *American*, but a few days since, bore terrible witness. It was not merely the conflict of opinion, and the opposition of votes, but the clash of deadly weapons, and the death and wounds of many men, showed to what a point of fearful controversy this selection of a President may be carried. So far, therefore, from the selection of our favored candidate, being an argument against the Presidency itself, it is made, under the circumstances, the strongest argument on the side of our position.

The Result of the Election in Illinois.

From the Chicago Tribune, Nov. 12.

We are reluctantly forced to admit that the character of the returns in the hands of our opponents leaves us no room to doubt that BUCHANAN is elected on the electoral ticket, by an inconsiderable but still sufficient majority. The Gubernatorial contest is yet in doubt. We think that BISSELL is elected; but, as we have before said, the result is in the hands of our opponents; and we know them too well not to believe them, [illegible] the triumph of their men, they would be forthcoming. They have gone into the contest with a determination to win; and from the fact that counties in the Ninth District, which never yet have given over four hundred votes, all told, now report Buchanan majorities of more than double that number, and that in every county in that benighted Egypt the Border Ruffian majorities far exceed the aggregate vote of all parties in any previous year. We are certain that they have succeeded. The means employed to compass a victory our readers can divine.

After the encouragement given by the Fremont majorities in the four northern districts, this coming down to a defeat is a bitter thing. But we have the consolation of knowing that if the votes were weighed instead of "counted," we should to-day be victorious. In all parts of Illinois, where Common Schools are liberally supported, where the Gospel is intelligently preached, where the people are educated, where honest industry is encouraged, where men are patriotic from principle, where newspapers are well sustained, where book-stores are to be found in every village of five hundred people, where philanthropy has taken deep root for the bringing forth of good fruit,—we have no reason to be ashamed of the progress of our cause, or of the favor with which our candidates have been received. The blow comes from other quarters. The counties in which ignorance is most hopeless, in which there are few school-houses and these few of the lowest order; in which, here and there, dingy local sheets, together with the Chicago *Times*, New-York *Day Book* and Cincinnati *Enquirer*, are the only sources through which the people who can read are supplied with information; in which churches are few and far between; in which the small demagogues who flourish where darkness is, are the magnates who rule the people; in which, though they have been settled fifty or more years, Government, until the charter of the Illinois Central Railroad, owned most of the land—in these counties the blow has been dealt. It has been a battle of intelligence, of truth, of modern ideas, against ignorance, falsehood and antediluvian barbarism. We are beaten by the Fillmore diversion. The men of the centre, whose intelligence and desire to do right should have taught them to disregard the partisan cry of "Abolitionism" and "Disunion"—whose interest is the interest of the North—who know and daily feel the blessings of free society and the capabilities of free territory—have done the mischief. Let them repent, and let Egypt go to school.

Mr. Buchanan's Chances of Resisting Southern Dictation.

From the Baltimore American.

There seems to be a growing opinion among many of the Democrats that Mr. BUCHANAN, in his administration of public affairs, will gratify the North and disappoint the South. Many facts are adduced in support of this conclusion, and a good deal of plausible argument based upon them. But all that can possibly be said at this time, must be mere speculation, since the President elect, who is known to be a man of an easy, yielding nature, may yet find, as he has done so frequently heretofore, the outside pressure too strong to resist. He is certainly not a man of sufficient courage to turn his back upon the section which has elevated him to the honors of the Chief Magistracy, and fling himself into the arms of those by whom he was so strenuously opposed. However conservatively he may be inclined, he must swim with the current, or suffer himself to be overwhelmed by it.

There is another point to be considered in view of the deductions which have been drawn from recent conversations with Mr. BUCHANAN, and the puerile explanation which has been given of his reasons for appending his signature to the Ostend Manifesto, and that is—granting this conversation to be correctly reported—the object he had in view. We may reasonably attach suspicion to such frank outpourings when we remember that in any attempt to carry on an Anti-Southern course of policy, Mr. BUCHANAN must stand ready to sacrifice his chief supporters without being able to supply their places with adherents from the ranks of the opposition. Even the party which might welcome the treason would refuse confidence to the traitor, and he would speedily find himself in the condition to which JOHN TYLER was reduced by deserting his friends before he had succeeded in conciliating his enemies.

It would take a strong man, and one more firmly sustained by the popular opinion than the "Sage of Wheatland," to break asunder party ties and effect a defection to a new line of policy. But Mr. BUCHANAN stands pledged to carry out the principles enumerated in the Cincinnati platform. His signature to the Ostend manifesto, no matter under what delusion he may have labored at that time, still stares him in the face, while his equally frank conversations with Ex-Governor BROWN of Mississippi, and his open recognition of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, are matters of public record. These various declarations all combine to prevent him from advocating any other line of policy than that which his friends have been careful to mark out for him, and though, in spite of all he has said or done recently, he may be inclined to be conservative, the interests of his party will override his personal inclinations.

It is not at all improbable that Mr. BUCHANAN desires to stand well with the North, inasmuch as it is from the Free States that the opposition to his administration must come. A sense of the responsibilities devolving upon him may also lead him to indicate, in an informal manner, his wish to become "better than his platform." No man understands more perfectly than himself, the advantage of creating a favorable impression at the moment of accession to power. To disarm antagonism, even for a brief period, is so far beneficial to the incumbent that it allows of breathing time to shape his course, and thus affords an opportunity for temporizing, until his authority becomes firmly established.

But while we see the necessity under which Mr. BUCHANAN labors of conforming to the general policy of his party, we are yet inclined to believe that he will strive to control its measures to a certain extent, and keep them within reasonable bounds. Though elected to office by the votes of the South, he has yet a numerous body of friends in the Northern and Western States, who are not yet prepared to sustain what is known as the Monroe doctrine, or the nationalizing of Slavery, or those fillibustering schemes which look to a further annexation of foreign territory. How far, by the aid of the latter, he may be able to temper the ardor of the ultra Democracy, remains yet to be seen. As a Northern man, and a statesman of more than ordinary experience, we can readily imagine that he will make the attempt to steer safely between Scylla and Charybdis; but, in doing so, it will require a strong grasp of the helm, and a perfect knowledge of the channel and its currents, to enable him to avoid the one without being wrecked on the other. All we can do is to await patiently the issue.

Religious Character of Mr. Buchanan.

From the N. Y. Observer, Nov. 13.

The following letter will be read with equal interest by the friends and opponents of Mr. BUCHANAN. It was written by a well-known clergyman in Philadelphia, in reply to a note of inquiry from this City.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Nov. 8, 1856.

REV. AND DEAR SIR: Your note of inquiry was duly received, and I take pleasure in saying that you were correctly informed as to my acquaintance with Mr. BUCHANAN, the President elect, and of my favorable opinion of his moral and religious character.

I became personally acquainted with him in the Spring of 1842, in the city of Washington, at which time he was, I think, a member of the U. S. Senate; and when introduced to him, I found him with a Bible in his hand, and our first conversation was with reference to the Divine authenticity of that Book; in which he most unequivocally expressed his firm belief—he not knowing me to be a clergyman at the time.

My much-loved father, now deceased, who knew Mr. BUCHANAN most intimately for many years, and who was associated with him in the 27th Congress, always spoke of him as a man of the strictest Christian morality, and cherished for him an undying affection.

Mr. BUCHANAN is of Presbyterian ancestry, and I am informed that he has a pew in each of the Presbyterian Churches in Lancaster, though I believe that he generally attends the Second Church, of which the Rev. ALFRED NEVIN, D. D., is the pastor, and is said to be very regular and devout in public worship, and being very catholic in spirit, he is accustomed to worship with Christians of other denominations, when opportunity offers.

I have been informed by one of the settled ministers of Lancaster, that Mr. BUCHANAN is believed by those who know him best to be a Christian—that he has an hour each day set apart for the study of the Scriptures and devotion—that he makes "Jay's Morning and Evening Exercises" his daily companion, and it is a matter of wonder and regret with many of his intimate friends that he, like too many of our public men, has so long neglected to unite with the church by a public profession of his faith in Christ. In conversations which I have had with him, he more than once expressed with great tenderness and feeling his desire for retirement from the duties and cares of public life—the importance of a due preparation for his last and final account, and his unwavering confidence in the gracious and overruling Providence of Almighty God. That he may have an interest in the prayers of the pious, and that his administration may be just what might be expected from his unstained moral character, his great experience, and universally-acknowledged statesmanship, should be the earnest desire of every truly patriotic heart.

I have thus promptly answered your inquiries, and frankly communicated what I know and believe concerning our Chief Magistrate elect, and feel entirely justified in so doing, because of the very natural and reasonable anxiety so generally felt concerning the moral and religious principles of one called to fill a station of such prominence and influence.

Yours, fraternally, * * *

To the Rev. Dr. * * * *

MINNESOTA MARBLE.—Hon. H. M. RICE lately caused to be brought to the notice of Captain MEIGS, Superintendent of the Capitol Extension at Washington, a specimen of marble which was quarried at West St. Paul, on lands belonging to Messrs. BROWN, [illegible] and others. The specimen so struck the fancy of Captain MEIGS that he at once ordered a *block for a mantel* in the extension of the Capitol. This is an [illegible] of the quality of the marble, which, we are informed, exists in inexhaustible quantities directly opposite our city.—*St. Paul Pioneer.*

NEW-YORK CITY.

Forger arraigned in the Court of Sessions—Twenty-seven Indictments Against him.

Yesterday morning, CHARLES B. HUNTINGTON, the noted forger, was arraigned in the Court of General Sessions, before Recorder SMITH, on no less than twenty-seven indictments, found against him by the Grand Jury. He pleaded not guilty with the most perfect composure, and appeared in all points self-possessed. The District Attorney moving to bring on the trial, Mr. JAMES T. BRADY, who is associated with Mr. JOHN A. BRYAN, for the defence, rose and addressed the Court. He alluded to the fact that there were twenty-seven indictments against the defendant, and that it was only fair in the District Attorney to name the particular indictment he proposed to try, as the result of one indictment would probably decide the whole. When he knew which indictment would be taken, he would say when he would be ready.

The District-Attorney replied that Ex-Recorder TALLMADGE was associated with him in the prosecution, and they were now prepared to try the case. He intended to try HUNTINGTON on at least three of the indictments, and he was anxious to have it tried as soon as possible. He would name Monday as the day on which the trial should commence.

Mr. BRADY said that under no circumstances could the defence be ready by next Monday. The case was peculiar in this, that the alleged forgeries had been developed from time to time, and the last of these developments was made but within a few days. The nature of the defence would also be peculiar, and it would be impossible to try the case so soon.

Mr. HALL said he was reminded that Mr. CURTIS NOYES was also associated with him and Mr. TALLMADGE, and they were equally anxious with himself that the trial should be set down for Monday. If it were to be postponed, he should ask for the proper legal excuse, he should demand that the defence should place themselves within the rules of the Court, and make the necessary affidavit, that the records of the Court might show that the legal formalities had been complied with.

Mr. BRADY made some few remarks on legal formality, and added, that while he did not feel called upon to disclose to the District Attorney the nature of his defence, he would pledge his professional honor, it could not be disposed of under five or six days.

The Recorder said if Mr. BRADY would prepare the necessary affidavit, the trial might go over to next term, which Mr. BRADY accordingly did, and the trial went over. The Court Room was crowded during these proceedings.

The Premiums.

We have received at last the list of premiums awarded by the Managers of the American Institute's late Fair. It will make 31 pages of the Annual Report. We can do no more than publish some of the gold premiums, which were awarded as follows:

Pacific Mills, Lawrence, Mass., Little, Alden & Co., (agents,) No. 39 Nassau-street, for 35 pieces of lawns, and 34 pieces of printed calicoes.

Dunnell Manufacturing Company, Providence, R. I., T. L. Dunnell, Providence, R. I., for 103 pieces of calico prints, and 91 pieces of printed lawns.

American Linen Company, Fall River, Mass., McCurdy, Aldrich & Spencer, (agents,) No. 65 Broadway, for 35 pieces of assorted linen goods, sheetings, &c.

Calvin Kline, No. 92 Wall-street, for the best marine chronometers.

Bernard & Hughes, Rochester, N. Y., Daniel Hughes (agent,) Johnson's Hotel, for the best atmospheric trip-hammer.

Finney, Youngs & Co., Milwaukee, Wis., J. B. Smith (agent,) No. 35 William-street, for the best sewing machine.

[illegible] H. Denison, Green River, Vt., for the best double planing machine with rotary bed for wood.

H. H. Crosier, Oswego, N. Y., for the best barrel machine.

Alfred E. Beach, No. 128 Fulton-street, for a printing telegraph (raised letters.)

George H. Reynolds, Medford, Mass., for the best non-condensing steam engine.

John North, Middletown, Conn., S. P. Bacon, (agent,) Boston, Mass., for the best book-folding machine.

The total premiums awarded at the Crystal Palace were: Gold medals, 19; gold medals certified, 30; silver medals, 109; silver medals certified, 64; silver cups, ($175,) 17; bronze medals, 215; diplomas, 399; books, (vols.,) 75.

At the Cattle Ground: Silver medals, 29; silver cups, ($1,361,) 97; cash premiums, $48; books, (vols.,) 44.

Third-avenue Railroad.

The Third-avenue Railroad has on hand 531 horses and 11 mules. The average number employed on the road is 490. It keeps 60 cars, 9 stages, and 6 sleighs. The Company has placed upon one of its heavy Hartford cars seats to accommodate 30 passengers. This car has proved so popular, that several others are to be fitted up in the same way. The receipts from passengers, for the year ending Nov. 1, were $364,952 17, as follows:

1855.		1856.	
November	$28,236 08	May	$34,771 06
December	25,934 17	June	34,346 88
1856.		July	33,650 97
January	26,771 65	August	33,938 80
February	23,889 41	September	35,039 65
March	26,790 63	October	37,976 02
April	30,684 72		

Or, nearly $1,000 a day!

This amount is $70,616 more than the receipts of the preceding year. During the year the Company carried 7¼ millions passengers. The receipts of the year from all sources are set down in the Annual Report $397,743 13—the profits $148,090 67. A road that pays so well, ought to accommodate the public well, and it does so-so.

One of the Greenpoint line of Brooklyn cars was out last night after dark. Whether the driver got tipsy, or the team gave out on the road, or the Company was suddenly enterprising, we could not learn, but it's a fact that will inspire unavailing hopes, we fear, in the breasts of the hundreds who have occasion to travel after nightfall between the eastern and western Districts of Brooklyn—a fact well authenticated and past controversy, that a Greenpoint car passed the Grand-street Ferry bound west last night after 9 o'clock. We are getting some of the juiciest fruits of the consolidation!

If the millennium holds off as long as the general opinion expects it to, the Battery Enlargement will be completed before its arrival. That grand project is about two-thirds effected; if, when entirely finished, there is to be another third added to the amount of intolerable odors that now haunt the Battery, heaven help the contractor to be a score of years yet, lengthening out the job. The portion to be filled in is only 25 feet deep at the deepest, while much of that which is completed was near fifty feet deep.

Posters were stuck up in several places near the Fulton Ferry yesterday, urging all charitable sewing girls, porters, printers, and newspaper writers, to subscribe and drop into boxes that would be deposited for the purpose, their penny contributions towards supplying the Union Ferry Company with coal and wood for the coming Winter. At the gates large numbers tendered their ferriage in pennies. A friend, who offered a shilling yesterday, was handed back as his change ten coppers. He begged for a dime in place of them, but the money-taker protested he hadn't so much silver in his coffers.

Speculations are rife as to the successor of Mr. Consul BARCLAY—presuming that he will be appointed so soon as news of Mr. BUCHANAN'S election reaches England. Mr. FOWLER, who has performed the duties of the Consulate since Consul BARCLAY'S leaving the office, Mr. Consul BUNCH, of Charleston, and Mr. JOHN LOCKE, are mentioned as "likely" in this connection.

The Twenty-second Ward election-riot case was up again for examination yesterday, when, after Captain WITTER'S (of the Twenty-second Ward Police) and PATRICK BRENNAN'S testimony was taken, it was adjourned over to Monday.

The proceedings of the County Canvassers were resumed yesterday, at noon, at City Hall. The examination of the returns for the Fifth, Tenth and Twelfth Wards was completed, but no material discrepancy was detected.

The Democratic General Committee held a special meeting at Tammany Hall, yesterday afternoon, at which they made arrangements for a Grand Democratic Mass Ratification Meeting and Jubilee at Tammany on the evening of Wednesday, 19th inst.

The cost of laying the Belgian pavement in [illegible] between William and [illegible] at [illegible] per yard. It was paid for by private subscription [illegible] cheaper and better than if done by the City.

It is reported, says an evening paper, that [illegible] ANDREWS, the United States Consul-General [illegible] Canada, has been removed by the President, having been suspected of Republican opinions.

The Ladies' Fair for the benefit of St. Vincent [illegible], under the superintendence of the Sisters of Charity, is receiving all the patronage anticipated by those most immediately interested. The exhibition is large, varied and tastefully arranged; and is, therefore, well worth a visit. It will, probably, remain open a week longer.

THOMAS F. MEAGHER, Esq., is advertised to lecture on Monday evening, Nov. 17, at the Tabernacle, for the benefit of the widow and child of the late Capt. PATRICK KEHRIGAN.

The family of Mr. HEALY the artist returned to this country by the *Fulton* last Saturday. Mr. H. has been back here for a year. His family's future home is Chicago.

Arrest of a Lieutenant of Police on a Charge of Assault and Battery.

JOSEPH O'KEEFE, Lieutenant of the Thirteenth Ward Police, is in trouble again. It will be recollected that on Sunday, the 2d inst., he took in custody Mr. EDWARD FALCONER, President of the East River Temperance Society, while he (FALCONER) was attending a temperance meeting at the foot of Grand-street, and conveyed him to the Essex Market Police Court, where he was immediately dismissed, as there appeared to be no charge against him. The affair created quite a stir in the Thirteenth Ward, and the propriety of an indignation meeting of citizens was urged. On Wednesday Mr. FALCONER appeared before City Judge CAPRON and made the following affidavit against O'KEEFE:

City and County of New-York, ss.—EDWARD FALCONER being sworn, says that he resides at No. 8 Mangin-street, in the City of New-York; that on Sunday, the 2d day of November, 1856, he was engaged on the dock between Grand and Broome streets, in the City, listening to a lecture on the subject of temperance; that a large concourse of people were present, and that good order was preserved on the occasion; that while deponent was standing quietly on a pile of logs or timber leaning against a fence for support, JOSEPH O'KEEFE, a policeman, assaulted deponent without cause or provocation given by deponent, seized deponent violently by the collar of his coat and jerked him down upon the ground, and calling several men to his assistance, forced deponent away from the meeting and brought him before Justice WOOD, at Essex Market. Deponent saith that he had committed no offence whatever, that the said policeman had no cause to touch deponent's person, as a public officer, to keep the peace or otherwise and this deponent alleges that said O'KEEFE committed said violent and unauthorized assault on the person of deponent for no other object or purpose, as deponent verily believes, than to gratify the private malice of said O'KEEFE, occasioned by the proceedings of deponent at another time in matters of a public nature, in which the said O'KEEFE, as well as deponent, were interested, wherefore deponent insists that said O'KEEFE is not protected by his official character from punishment for the said violent assault and outrage committed on deponent, and deponent demands process against said O'KEEFE according to law.

EDWARD FALCONER.

Sworn to before me this 12th November, 1856.

E. S. CAPRON, City Judge.

On the above affidavit Judge CAPRON issued his warrant for the arrest of O'KEEFE, who was yesterday brought before the Judge, and the examination fixed for this morning, at the Judge's Office, at 10 o'clock.

Complaint was also made against O'KEEFE, by Mr. FALCONER, before Mayor WOOD.

How City Prisoners are Treated—Shameful Inhumanity.

From the New-York Dispatch.

The writer has a forcible recollection of a visit that he paid some twelve months back to one of [illegible] station-houses, between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning. It was upon the occasion of a poor woman expiring, who had been run over by a stage in Broadway. Word was brought to the Captain's desk that the unfortunate creature, whose extreme poverty was very apparent, was dying. With an exclamation not at all illustrative of humanity upon his part, he descended into the dormitory cells of the station-house, lantern in hand, and accompanied by a policeman and the writer of this sketch. Entering a small room, the floor of which was stone, a wooden bench being placed its whole length, there lay the subject of the sequel. She was full of years, and, no doubt, had long been the creature of misfortune. "What's the matter?" exclaimed the Captain, as he advanced towards her. She was quite immoveable. The writer felt her pulse, the beating of which was scarcely perceptible. He took off her boots, if such they could be called, and placed his hand to her feet. They were icy. A cold sweat lay upon her brow, the last upon it in this world; her cheeks were death's hue, and it was apparent, even to the cold-hearted Captain himself, that "her time had come." She had been run over a few hours previously by a stage in Broadway, and the color of her clothes was scarcely distinguished for the mud, for a muddy night it had been. The Captain admitted that she would die, and had better be taken to the Hospital. The writer inquired why he had not sent her there in the first instance, where her severe injuries could be ascertained and attended to.

The Captain appeared in high dudgeon and exclaimed, "Oh, let's go up, its of no use. We have enough to do with drunken men and women, and can't be expected to put ourselves out of the way for them;" and so saying, he and the policeman retired, leaving the unfortunate woman to her fate, and followed by the writer. She died shortly afterwards, without having to thank man for any kindness bestowed upon her in her last moments. It was a sad picture. Around the same cellar lay colored and white folks miserably clad, with their emaciated frames extended along the hard benches, and without extra covering upon them. And this Station-house prides itself on being one of the most decent in the City.

About a year since, it will be recollected that a young man in a sad state of liquor was placed in a cell in the Tombs, in which were confined several men in much the same state as himself. Upon opening the cell door in the morning, the unfortunate man was found dead, his body covered with severe contusions, and it was declared by the Coroner's Jury that he had been brutally kicked to death by his companions in vice, and they censured the custom of putting more than one inebriate into a cell. What good has that done? The same system is still adopted, and any one who will visit the Station-houses, will find it as rampant as ever. It is needless to recapitulate the numerous instances where men having been incarcerated in prison cells in this City, have been sacrificed. A more humane plan should be adopted. It is loudly called for; and let us have another Committee appointed—a working body of men—who will act earnestly in the matter; and upon the presentation of their report means should be adopted to better the condition of these "Black holes of Calcutta."

Rev. PHINEAS ROBINSON was installed over the Presbyterian church, in Jefferson, on Seneca Lake, N. Y., on the 29th ult. Sermon by Rev. J. H. PETTENGILL, of Walton; charge to the pastor by Rev. W. NOYES, of Stamford; charge to the people, Rev. D. TORREY, of Delhi.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY, Nov. 14.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 36, 32, 33, 48, 51, 53, 56, 57, 58, 59.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*.—Nos. 2108, 2004, 2686, 989, 583, 2013, 1582, 2651, 1590, 748, 730, 61, 41, 1094, 144, 1008, 1064, 353, 62.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 593, 698, 703, 707, 710, 716, 721, 725, 726, 727, 308, 551, 735, 736, 739, 740, 747, 558, 749, 290, 752, 753, 754, 758, 759, 760, 761, 563, 679, 569.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Nov. 13.

Before Hon. Justices Roosevelt, Davies and Peabody.

THE PARK BANK FRAUD.

The Park Bank vs. Davis.—The appeal from the order made at Special Term, setting aside the assignment made by Mr. Davis, was argued at General Term by Mr. Cutler for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Noyes and Dyott for the defendant Davis. No decision was given.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

A new suit has been commenced by the Park Bank vs. Davis, Jas. L. Porter, Wm. C. Porter, Giles Porter, L. F. Fredericks, Abner W. Spooner, Thomas Smyth and —— Wilkins. It arises out of the same transaction, and the facts are essentially the same. Yesterday the plaintiffs applied for the appointment of a new receiver, although the U. S. Trust Company have been appointed receivers of the property of Davis. The motion was but half argued, and will be resumed this (Friday) morning.

LONG ISLAND.

In the Second Assembly District of Suffolk County, the official returns show that THOMPSON (Buchanan) had 1,536 votes, SHEPHARD (Republican, Editor of the *Long Islander*) had 1,007, and HERMAN (K. N.) 994.

For District-Attorney J. L. SMITH, K. N. and Buch., had 3,468, and J. H. TUTHILL, Rep., 2,417,—34 ahead of the Electoral ticket.

KING for Governor was only 55 in the County behind FREMONT. PARKER ran 54 ahead of BUCHANAN, and BROOKS was 29 behind FILLMORE.

Kings County Court of Sessions—THURSDAY.

Charles Wagner, convicted of petit larceny, having already been an inmate of the County Jail for four months awaiting trial, was let off with ten days' additional imprisonment.

Charles Stiles, convicted on an indictment for assault and battery, was sentenced to pay a fine of $10.

Wm. McIntyre, indicted for rape upon a child 9 years of age, was tried and acquitted.

The Late Outrage at Sheepshead Bay.

The outrage committed at Sheepshead Bay, a few weeks ago, upon the persons of [illegible] must be fresh in the mind of everyone. Soon after the transaction two of the alleged perpetrators—JACKSON and DICKSON—were arrested and were committed to jail, where they now are, awaiting trial. [illegible] escape at the time, and has kept himself out of the way until a few days since. [illegible] was arrested in Brooklyn on Tuesday [illegible] Fourteenth-street, New-York, and [illegible] was brought to Brooklyn, and committed to jail. His name is RICHARD LEWIS.

Kings County Hospital.

During the last week 58 patients were admitted into this institution; 56 were discharged, and [illegible]. Total remaining, 416.

Brooklyn City Court Calendar for this day.—Nos. 2, 7, 19, 26, 41, 45, 53, 54, 57, 64, 71, 72, 74, 80, 82, 83, 84, 85, 87, 90, 91, 92.

The Coal-Beds of Ohio.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

[illegible] were not so very common, [illegible] be looked upon as one of the greatest [illegible] of nature. It is the embalmed [illegible] The earth is now its tomb, but it was once [illegible] ful, rich and fragrant foliage and [illegible]. In this mass of coal you trace out the [illegible] the varied leaf, and you cannot doubt [illegible] that this piece of coal has once been [illegible] tree. It is dead. You put it on the fire [illegible] it comes to life. Its resurrection is accomplished, and a second time goes forth to do its natural work. How the death of its life is to come, is as much a mystery as the death or resurrection of man. But [illegible] of completion, and in such a way as makes it a [illegible] of momentous interest to humanity. It [illegible] great motive power in the machinery of [illegible] production, and thus became much for [illegible] of its forests to make room for the [illegible] of man. It is plain that if the earth [illegible] population we cannot afford room for extensive forests. At this point coal comes in as the substitute for wood and for animal power, and thus more [illegible] is made for man.

In this comparatively new country, and especially west of the Alleghany Mountains, we have only begun to recognize this fact; but we shall soon learn that it is one of the great facts which concern our comfort and prosperity. In Pennsylvania, (east of the mountains,) there are now about one hundred and *sixty millions of bushels* mined per annum. This seems like an enormous amount, but it falls short of the demand, and it is small in comparison with what must in a few years be done to supply the market. In the Valley of the Ohio not more than [illegible] *lions of bushels* at the utmost, are mined. As yet the population of the Central West, considered as a whole, consume chiefly wood. It is only [illegible] since Cincinnati began to use much coal. But the time is at hand when coal, in all the chief towns of the West, must be used almost exclusively. We yesterday referred to the *fuel question* and to its only solution, the use of coal, of which the price shall be equalized by railroads. This is the only solution, and we shall now notice the sources of supply.

Ohio, east of Cincinnati, has a surface of ten thousand square miles, under the whole of which are coal strata, which may be touched at any point within two or three hundred feet, and of which sufficient to last for ages crops out at the surface.

Death of a Veteran.

From the National Intelligencer.

Brevet Brigadier General JAMES BANKHEAD, of the Army, died at Baltimore on Tuesday night last, aged about seventy-three, being at the time of his death in command of the military department of the East. He entered the army as a captain of the 5th Infantry, in 1808, and served with distinction through all our subsequent wars and all the intermediate grades to the Colonelcy of the 2d artillery, and was breveted brigadier general for "gallant and meritorious conduct at the siege of Vera Cruz" in 1847. Gen. BANKHEAD was a Virginian by birth, and spent some years of his youth in Europe in the family of President MONROE, while that gentleman was Minister abroad. He possessed all the higher and [illegible] [illegible] his native State, and died [illegible] by all who knew him.

MINNESOTA [illegible].—The present population of Minnesota, according to the St. Paul *Pioneer*, is [illegible] estimated at from one hundred and fifty to one hundred and eighty thousand souls. It is impossible to make any very correct estimate, and very difficult to make even a satisfactory guess. It is known that the immigration this season has very far exceeded all former experience; that whole tracts of country, which last year were looked upon as outside the pale of present civilization, have been settled by farmers and dotted with villages; but we do not find two men who agree upon the amount of accession. We have no doubt that whatever the exact sum may be, Minnesota has received within its borders since the opening of navigation last Spring, at least double the number gained by all the other Territories of the United States combined.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.* NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 13—6 P. M.

ASHES—Sell slowly at old rates. Pearls, $6 [illegible]; Pots, $7 50@$7 62½ per 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is quiet, yet steady. An announcement of auction sale of 5,000 bags Rio, for to-morrow, (Friday,) impedes business. Java, 14½c.@14¾c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 11½c.@12c.; Rio, [illegible]@11½c.; and St. Domingo at 10½c.@10¾c. [illegible]

COTTON—Shows less activity, but retains our former rates.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	10½	10¾	[illegible]	10¾
Middling	12	12½	[illegible]	12⅞
Middling Fair	12¾	12½	13	13¼
Fair	13	13¾	[illegible]	13¾

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands of Flour are arriving in rather limited quantities, and, as there still exists an animated inquiry for home use and export, prices continued to favor factors. The sales since our last comprise about 12,600 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed rates:

Ordinary State	[illegible]
Straight State	[illegible]
Favorite and Extra State	[illegible]
Common to Good Indian and Upper Lake	[illegible]
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	[illegible]
Fancy Michigan	[illegible]
Extra Michigan	[illegible]
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	[illegible]
Extra Ohio	[illegible]
Fancy Genesee	[illegible]
Extra Genesee	[illegible]
Extra Missouri	[illegible]

Canadian continues scarce and quiet. Superfine extra is worth $6 60@$7 75 ₩ bbl. [illegible] hands thereat. Southern is pretty firmly held, and selling. The transactions since our last comprise about 4,500 bbls. low Mixed to Fancy and extra, at $6 [illegible] $8 15 and $9 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is in limited request, yet it is worth $3@$5 for Fine to Superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal rules dull and heavy, mainly at $3 [illegible]@$3 50 for Jersey, and $3 87½@$4 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. The latter brings $17 [illegible]@$17 50 in puncheons. Buckwheat Flour is plenty and saleable at $2 12½@$2 25 for half, and $4 for whole bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat of desirable quality is in moderately supply and good demand at strengthening prices. Other kinds are scarcely noticed, and are quite depressed. The sales reported since our last embrace nearly [illegible] bush., including prime to choice Canadian White, at $1 65@$1 71; prime Western [illegible] $1 62; ordinary to choice do. red at $1 40@$1 [illegible] and prime Southern White at $1 65 ₩ bush. Rye is scarce and needed at 88c.@87½c. ₩ bush. Oats are in fair request, and are worth 41c.@49c. for Ohio and Lake; 45c.@47c. for State; 41c.@44c. for Jersey; and 38c.@41c. for Southern, ₩ bush. Barley is in moderate demand and is firm, at $1 35@$1 38 ₩ bush. Barley Malt sells at $1 45. Corn is heavy and languid. There were sales reported of about [illegible] bush., at 65c.@68c. for unsound, heated and damp; 69c.@71c. for Mixed; 70c.@73c. for Northern and Southern Yellow, and 71c.@73c. for Northern and Southern White, ₩ bush.

HAY—There have been 850 bales River disposed of at 60c.@65c. for shipment, and 70c.@80c. for local use, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New are in pretty fair request, and are generally held at from 8c.@11c. ₩ lb. Old rule dull and heavy at 4c.@6c. ₩ lb.

IRON—About 150 tons Scotch Pig brought $30@$31, usual terms, ₩ ton.

LEAD—Unaltered.

LIME—Rockland is salable and steady at 87½c. for Common, and $1 15 for Lump, ₩ bbl.

MOLASSES—Remains scarce and in request at strengthening prices. New-Orleans, 51c.@53c.; Porto Rico, 56c.@60c.; Cuba Muscovado, 48c.@50c.; and Clayed Cuba, 42c.@43c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—No important movement has occurred in this line, to-day.

OILS—Are generally quiet and inactive, as previously represented.

PROVISIONS—Pork is less freely offered, and, being in pretty fair demand, it displays slightly renewed firmness. The sales reported since our last comprise about 350 bbls., in lots, at $18 50@$18 75 for Mess, and $17 25@$17 50 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in limited demand, though they can be had at 9½c.@[illegible] for Hams, and 9½c.@10c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Lard is quiet and languid, at 10c.@11c. ₩ lb. Butter is salable and steady. The transactions since our last include about 300 bbls. and tcs. fair to strictly prime, at 12[illegible]@13c. ₩ lb. Beef is in improved request, at former figures. The transactions since our last consist of 1,000 bbls., at $5@$7 25 for Country Prime; $9@$10 [illegible] $9 50 for Country Mess; $9@$11 for repacked do., and $11 50@$12 50 for extra do., ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is very dull and nominal at $14@$17 ₩ bbl. Dressed Hogs are scarce and quiet at $17@$18 ₩ bbl. [illegible] is active and buoyant at 10c.@21c. for Ohio; 20c.@[illegible] for common to very good State, and 30c.@[illegible] for prime to very choice do., ₩ lb. Cheese is in fair supply and request, at 9c.@10½c. ₩ lb.

RICE—There were sales reported of 200 tcs. common to choice, at from $3 87½@$4 50 ₩ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Are essentially unaltered; sales having been reported of about 600 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 9¼c.@10½c.; with 300 boxes Havana, at 9¾c.@10¾c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Ten thousand lbs. Prime were purchased at 11c. ₩ lb.

WHISKEY—[illegible] 29½c.@30c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—[illegible] Grain, [illegible] ₩ bush. [illegible] Tobacco, [illegible], and Heavy Goods, [illegible]. For other ports, proportionate quotations.

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible], Auctioneer.

BAKER, [illegible], DELISSER & CO.—NOS. [illegible] Broadway, corner of White-st.—FRIDAY, Nov. 14, and SATURDAY, Nov. 15, commencing at 10½ o'clock each day.—Peremptory auction sale of fancy goods, fine oil-paintings, Carrara and Parian marble statuettes, Etruscan and Roman vases, pedestals, articles of vertu, statuary, &c. To be sold as above, at their salesrooms, an entire importation of the above styles of goods, to close a late shipment from Naples and Genoa. The catalogue embraces a rare and very large assortment of fine German and French pictures, Pastells and elegantly carved rich gilt-framed paintings, Parian and Carrara vases, statuettes, brackets, pedestals, Hebe vases, Bohemian, Terra Cotta and French China ornaments, beautifully painted, gilded and enameled, articles in ormolu and bronze, French bronzes in groups, statues and figures, also Dresden and Bohemian glassware, antique goblets, pitchers, &c.

Also, 20 clocks, in ormolu and bronze, new styles, 21-day, ornamented rich groups and figures, representing the Warrior Group, Death of Harold, Group of Stags, laureled pieces, [illegible], African and Indian statuettes, &c.

Also, a number of superb oil-paintings, in richly carved frames of great value, large French plate parlor and oval mirrors, silver-plated goods, new and elegant designs, [illegible], dressing-cases, card-receivers, pitchers, [illegible], covered dishes, tureens, liqueurs, sugar-[illegible] &c.

The above goods will be on exhibition two days before sale, and will be found well worthy the attention of the trade and dealers generally.

H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEhold furniture, oil-paintings and works of art, THIS DAY, at the residence, in 38th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., west of 5th-av. The furniture consists, in the parlors, of splendid pearl inlaid rosewood piano-forte, with [illegible] stool and cover, velvet carpets, satin damask [illegible] furniture, large and elegant pier and mantel [illegible], three full suites of rosewood parlor furniture, richly carved and covered in satin brocatel, with slip covers. All these articles were made to order, and are of the [illegible] description. Three elegantly carved rosewood [illegible], with glass doors, lady's French secretary, [illegible] Bookcase, statuary, marble-top tables, elegant Turkish and reception chairs in satin, rosewood reception chairs, covered in medallion tapestry; four elegant chandeliers, magnificent Sevres and Dresden China vases, with a beautiful collection of parlor ornaments; also, a number of valuable oil-paintings in rich frames. Gothic bedsteads, bureaus and wash-stands, with a large quantity of bedroom furniture. By order of

W. H. HANDMAN, Mortgagee.

EDWARD R. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN, PETRI & CO., TRADE Sale of furniture, French plate mirrors, oil-paintings, hair mattresses, rosewood and mahogany piano-fortes, French, China and glass ware, silver-plated ware, table cutlery, fancy goods, &c.—FRANKLIN, PETRI & CO. will sell, on SATURDAY MORNING next, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 65 Nassau-st., large stock of superior cabinet-made furniture to close an estate. Terms, purchases of $150 to $250, 30 days; $250 to $650, 60 days; over $650, 90 days' credit, for approved paper. Also, 10 rosewood and mahogany piano-fortes, by City makers. Also, a large variety of fancy goods, &c. Descriptive catalogues on morning of sale.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at house No. [illegible] West 28th-st., all the elegant household furniture contained, comprising rosewood parlor suites, also piano rosewood; piano-forte, stool and cover; pier and oval mirrors; velvet, 3-ply and ingrain carpets on all the house; rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture, in suites to match; hair mattresses; large feather beds, blankets, quilts, sheets, &c.; suits of enameled chamber furniture; marble tops, extension, dining, card and centre tables; China, crockery and glass ware; kitchen and basement furniture, &c. Catalogues at house morning of sale.

P. R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell, at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 18, 1856, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 600 Houston-st., by order of the administrators of the estate of J. Anthony, deceased, the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting, in part, of parlor suites in medallion and hair cloth, divans and chairs in brocatel, damask and lace curtains, chandeliers, chamber furniture, China, glass ware, &c. Catalogues can be had at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 11 Wall-st.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE, BY catalogue, of new and second-hand furniture, oil-paintings, mirrors, fine jewelry, silver pencils, gold pens, spoons, fancy goods, carpetings, mattresses, &c., to be sold at auction, THIS (Friday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at the large and spacious salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., by TUNIS MORRELL, auctioneer. Terms: Sums over $100, 30 days, City acceptance. N. B.—For full particulars, see *Herald* and catalogues, which are ready at place of sale.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

THE SALE OF STOVES, RANGES, FURNACES, HOUSE-FURNISHING ARTICLES, &c. —At Nos. 177 and 179 Grand-st., by order of Smith D. Bellows, Esq., assignee, will be continued THIS DAY, (Friday,) Nov. 14, at 10½ o'clock. The horse and wagon will be sold at 12½ o'clock.

JOHN F. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

STOCK OF TOOLS AND GAS FIXTURES. —JNO. F. VAN ANTWERP will sell on FRIDAY, Nov. 14, at 10 o'clock, at No. 137 Prince-st., the entire stock of a gas fitting establishment. Terms cash. Catalogues now ready.

PIANO FOR SALE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell on SATURDAY, Nov. 15, at their salesroom, No. [illegible] Nassau-st., this City, one 7-octave rosewood case piano, Gilbert & Co. makers; those in want of a good instrument will do well to attend.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., on SATURDAY, at 10½ o'clock, in Canal-st., near Hudson-st., consisting of parlor suites, bedding, dining-room and kitchen furniture, &c. A good chance for housekeepers. Terms cash.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
We issue sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland.
In sums from £1 upwards, at $5 per £.
Address
TAYLOR, BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1856.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank having unanimously resolved to increase its capital stock from one million two hundred thousand ($1,200,000) to one million eight hundred thousand ($1,800,000), the present stockholders are hereby notified that an installment of fifty per cent. will be required to be paid on the sixth day of January, 1857; and the balance of fifty per cent. on the sixth day of February 1857, with interest from the sixth day of January, 1857.

Books of subscription will be opened at the Bank on the [illegible] day of November next.

THOMAS TILESTON, President.

PHILIP M. BRYSON, Cashier.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS FOR SALE.—
Cleveland City 7 per cent. bonds, Water Loan.
Detroit City 7 per cent. bonds.
Milwaukee City 7 per cent. bonds.
Chicago City 6 per cent. bonds.
New-Orleans 6 per cent. bonds.
Cincinnati 6 per cent. bonds.
San Francisco 10 per cent. bonds.
St. Louis County 7 per cent. bonds.
Mobile County 7 per cent. bonds.
For sale by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
Corner of Nassau and Pine sts., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—ALBANY, Nov. 5, 1856.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the City Hall, in the city of Albany, on the second Wednesday, (the 10th) of December next. The poll will open at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors.

GILBERT WILSON, Secretary.

NOTICE.—MR. WILLIAM W. NORTON, DRY goods merchant, has this day made an assignment of all of his property to the undersigned in trust for the payment of his debts. All persons having claims against him are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, at their office, No. 343 Broadway.

SAMUEL [illegible] NORTON, ABRAM B. KNAPP, } Assignees.

New-York, Nov. [illegible], 1856.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale [illegible] per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, [illegible] having twenty years to run; interest payable [illegible] on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.

MORTGAGE FOR SALE.—A GOOD SECOND [illegible], on strictly first-class improved City property, will be sold at a liberal discount.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Nov. 5, 1856.—The MOHAWK BANK OF SCHENECTADY has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the UNION BANK OF ALBANY, in the City of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the ALBANY CITY BANK as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An Act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Nov. 5, 1856.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Bank, held this day, JAMES BARNES, Esq., was unanimously elected President, in place of JAMES VAN NOSTRAND, Esq., resigned on account of continued ill health.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—THIRD-AV., corner of 9th-st., open daily from 9 till 2, and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest on deposits of $500 and under, 6 per cent.

T. B. STILLMAN, President.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.—A FINE BAY HORSE, 6 YEARS old, sound and reliable; can trot a mile in three minutes; good under the saddle; the owner has no use for him. Inquire of Mr. EVANS, No. 560 Broadway, or at H. H. LYON'S stable, between Grand and Broome sts.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

ENCAUSTIC TILES FOR VESTIBULES, Halls, Porches, dining-rooms, conservatories, &c. Garnkirk chimney tops, drain-pipes, &c. For sale by MILLER & COATES, No. 279 Pearl-st., New-York.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE FACTORY AND VALUABLE water-power, suitable for a paper mill, or any other manufacturing purpose. On the Bronx River, 14 miles from the City Hall, at Tuckahoe Depôt, on the Harlem Railroad, with 40 acres of land, three houses, carriage-makers' shop, barn, &c. The factory is four story, 48 by 30 feet. Also, adjoining, a one-story building 80 by 40 feet; all in perfect order. The factory and part of the land, with the water-power, would be sold separately, or the whole property would be exchanged for first-class City property. Inquire of D. HODGMAN, No. 27 Maiden-lane.

$1,000.—FOR SALE—TWENTY YEARS' established splendid store store, Canal-st., finest location and trade (considering price) in this City, owner going West. Also, superior bakery and confectionery establishment, 6th-av., price $650; also, old-established drug store, Navy-st., Brooklyn, grand trade and place, price $600; also, superior 3-story frame house, Graham-av., Brooklyn, fine house and lot, price $2,000. Apply at No. 118 Chambers-st., Room No. 3.

FOR SALE.—No. 55 WEST WASHINGTON-PLACE.—Lot running through to 4th-st.; small stable on rear; baths, water-closet, gas, range, &c. No incumbrance; large portion can remain on mortgage. Inquire at No. 30 Dey-st., of CHAS. PARKER, or CHARLES WRIGHT, No. 105 4th-st. Lowest price, $4,000.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A FIRST-CLASS tenement house, favorably located, in good repair, and offered at a reasonable rate. Apply to C. G. CHILD, No. 30 Wall-st., New-York, or to T. J. WHITE, No. 159 Navy-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—BANKS OF THE HUDSON, YONkers; residence on Warburton-av. House contains hot and cold water, gas, furnace and range, and is within three minutes' walk of Glenwood Depôt. Apply to S. JONES, No. 271 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—TO GARDENERS WITH SMALL MEANS.—A neat cottage house, with 6 acres rich land, 3 miles from the Williamsburg ferries, will be sold cheap, on terms to suit. The value of the property will double in a few years. Apply to E. HANFORD, 3 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE.—THE CHURCH CORNER OF MADison and Montgomery sts. For information, apply to WM. A. WALKER, No. 122 South-st., WM. B. WESTCOTT, No. 242½ South-st., or GEORGE H. STONE, No. 178 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—THE COTTAGE HOUSE NO. 252 West 22d-st., lot 25 feet front on 22d-st., by 157 feet deep, with lot on 24th-st., 8 feet by 55 deep. For particulars, apply to G. E. CRUGER, office of R. Stuyvesant, No. 3½ Merchants' Exchange, main entrance.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—FIRST STORY, BASEMENT, SUBcellar, &c., of a good modern-built three-story house, within five minutes' walk from South Ferry, Brooklyn, to a suitable family, for $300 per annum. Possession immediately. Family occupying [illegible], small. Gas, range, &c., in the house. Apply to [illegible], No. 150 [illegible], up stairs.

TO LET.—A HOUSE WITH ALL THE MODERN improvements for $600; hot and cold water all through, baths, gas, range, &c. House in complete order; the cheapest house in New-York. Inquire of D. DORITY on the premises, No. 56 West 46th-st., or No. 8 Cortland-st.

TO LET FOR SIX MONTHS, OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A well finished brown-stone front English basement house, on the north side of East 36th-st., five doors west from Lexington-av.

FRANCIS F. GARRETTSON, No. 74 Wall-st.

TO LET—TO PROVISION DEALERS, A BUILDing, erected expressly for the packing and smoking business; will be ready for occupancy about the middle of December. Inquire of J. F. COOK, No. 310 Washington-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE MARBLE STORE corner of Broadway and Grand-st., 20 feet on Broadway by 100 feet on Grand-st. Apply to B. WOOD, room No. 17, Shoe and Leather Bank.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE NO. 61 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, is in excellent order. Possession given immediately. Apply to W. B. POST, No. 23 Waverly-place, between 9 and 12 M.

TO LET—THE THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS of building No. 130 Fulton-st. Apply to DRUMGOLD & PROCH, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A TEN YEARS' LEASE OF PREmises No. 90 Thompson-st., consisting of three floors and basement 25x100 ft., with excellent side, front and rear lights, with water-closets and Croton water in the building. Also a 10-horse power engine and boiler with shafting. Also, store No. 396 Broadway; for full particulars inquire in the store.

BROADWAY LOFTS TO LET.—THE THREE upper stories of the brown-stone store No. 534 Broadway, in the vicinity of the St. Nicholas, Prescott and Metropolitan hotels; size 25x100, well lighted; good entrance; will be let or leased on favorable terms. Possession immediate. Apply on the premises to S. W. SMITH.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, on second floor, in suite, or single offices—a very desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's office. Entrance on 4th-av.

STEAM POWER.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT AND airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 106 Cliff-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

U. S. PASSPORTS, ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED BY KIETLAND & CO., Bankers, No. 42 Wall-st.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.—NO. 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings.) CASH CAPITAL $200,000 ALL PAID IN.—This Company having all its capital paid in, and securely invested, is now ready to receive applications and to issue Policies of Insurance on Merchandise, Buildings, Ships in Port, and other Property, on favorable terms.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.

THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

JOSEPH WALKER,	WILLIAM F. MOTT,
JOHN HALSEY,	EDWARD WOOD,
ROBT. L. CASE,	WM. DENNISTOUN,
WM. H. HUSSEY,	EDMUND W. CORLIES,
EDWARD WILLETS,	CHAS. E. PARKER,
JOHN D. WARREN,	CHARLES ELY,
WM. M. ABBATT,	WM. BIRDSALL, Jr.,
EDWARD MERRITT,	SMITH LAWRENCE,
HENRY BARROW,	JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
EDWARD HAIGHT,	B. M. WHITLOCK,
JAMES G. GARNER,	SAMUEL C. PAXSON,
RICHARD P. BRUFF,	D. CROMWELL,
S. T. VALENTINE,	E. J. DONNELL,
JOHN R. WILLIS,	GEORGE H. BEYER,
ROBT. L. MURRAY,	DAVID B. KEELER,
WM. ALLEN BUTLER,	EDW'D CROMWELL,
L. B. WYMAN,	MATT'W MITCHELL,
JOHN ALLEN,	GEO. B. GRINNELL.

NEW WORLD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of New-York, office, No. 35 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings).

Cash Capital..........$200,000,
ALL PAID IN.

This company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

DIRECTORS:

Thos. A. Emmet,	Jno. M. Furman,	Benj. C. Townsend,
David Millikin,	P. A. Hegeman,	Robert Le Roy,
Geo. M. Grovers,	J. Thompson,	Elisha E. Morgan,
Gabriel Mead,	Wm. Birdsall,	F. Cousinery,
Jas. M. Wilson,	C. M. Connolly,	S. W. Gaines,
S. A. Warner,	R. C. Burlarge,	Archd. T. Finn,
Ira Smith,	Israel Corse,	G. Griswold, Jr.,
P. P. Rodocanachi,	Fred. G. Swan,	Edwin Thorne,
A. J. Cipriani,	Louis J. Belloni,	James K. Pell,
E. Whitehouse,	John Randall,	Robt. Emmet, Jr.
Arthur Leary,	Charles Tuttle,	David Logan,
Richard Hardt,	C. L. Recknagel,	David Jones.

THOS. A. EMMET, President.
GABRIEL MEAD, Vice-President.
SAMUEL A. PATTERSON, Secretary.

REMOVAL.—THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE Company have removed their office to the Bank of Commerce Building, No. 31 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-Office, where they are prepared to continue the business of Life Insurance with improved facilities. Endowments, &c., granted on most favorable terms.

N. D. MORGAN, President.

C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE Company have removed their office to the Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 31 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Corner of Broadway and Grand-st.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have, this day, declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 1st day of December. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. till the 1st December, inclusive.

THOMAS F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. —NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1856.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, held this day, a dividend of fifteen per cent. was declared out of the profits of the Company, payable to the stockholders on and after the 5th inst.

FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Secretary.

PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM—COPPER-FACED TYPE. STATIONERS' HALL, NOS. 174 AND 176 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK. BOWNE & HASBROUCK, Printers, Lithographers and Stationers. All kinds of Printing executed in the best style, with copper-faced type, of the newest styles.

BILLIARD TABLES.

PHELAN'S MODEL BILLIARD TABLES and Patent Combination Cushions for sale only at No. 786 Broadway, corner of 10th-st., next Grace Church, No. 63 Chambers-st., and No. 52 Ann-st.

Second edition now ready:

THE GAME OF BILLIARDS. By M. PHELAN, just published by D. APPLETON & CO. Price, $1. Mailed free of postage on receipt of price at No. 52 Ann-st.

GOLD LEAF.—A SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF EXtra deep and usual Gold Leaf for sale by H. WILSON, No. 150 William-st.

MEDICAL.

JUST PUBLISHED;

A new edition of that practical medical work,

HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES.

It is beautifully illustrated, and describes the causes and effect of all diseases of a delicate nature; it contains copious instructions for the perfect restoration of those who are prevented by impediments from entering into the marriage state, with observations on the direful results of early abuse; also a professional dissertation, illustrating the results of chemical tests and examination of the Spermatozoa, by the Patentee's newly-constructed Urinometer, with powerful lenses, also instructions for the proper treatment and cure of every stage and form of those disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution. Price 25 cents. Sent post-paid to any address.

This invaluable work may be obtained, as well as the Triesemar, from Dr. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway, New-York. To be consulted, as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 in the evening.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

The original and genuine article! As a Spring and Fall purifier of the blood, and general tonic for the system, it stands unrivaled; acting simultaneously upon the stomach, bowels, kidneys, liver, and the circulation, it determines and carries off the products of unhealthy secretions, and gently stimulates while it disinfects and expels from the stomach and bowels all that is irritating, until they are cleansed and restored to a sound and healthy condition. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York, and by Druggists generally.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—MR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case.

Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses as administered* by Valpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases whereby there is a saving of $9. To be had wholesale and retail, of Dr. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York.

Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine-dollar cases of the Triesmar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.

Consultation and attendance from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8.

No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—DR. HAMMOND would inform the public that he may be consulted, confidentially, on all those important diseases which constitute his specialty, at his rooms No. 516 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas. Dr. H. is an ex-pupil of Drs. Carnochan and Mott, of this City; and in order to perfect himself in this branch of Medicine, removed to Paris in 1846, where he studied four years, in the celebrated Hospital du Midi, under Ricord himself, who is the first living surgeon in diseases of the genito-urinary organs. Returning to this city in 1850 he established "Ricord's Practice," a method of treatment which, from rapidity of cure and permanent safety to the constitution, has revolutionized medical science, in this class of maladies. Dr. HAMMOND'S success for the last six years has been unparalleled, so much so that numerous imitators have sprung up, who are as ignorant of medicine generally as they are of this important branch of it. Consultations in English or French, personally or by letter. In till 1 o'clock, and from 4 to 8 daily. C. D. HAMMOND, M. D.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON has, for a long series of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection. An immediate application should always be made; but if the disease has lain concealed in the system, or has spread by injudicious treatment, the undersigned knows himself especially competent to treat such cases, by a method at once safe, speedy and efficacious. Dr. WATSON is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. W. WATSON, M. D.,

Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. HUNTER cures when the treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. His Red Drop is your only reliance for a thorough cure in certain diseases. No. 3 Division-st., the only place now so well known for the very extraordinary cures it has performed, without diet or hindrance from business, when all other remedies only drive the disease in the blood. $1 only. This secures the patient from secondary attacks, and is the only remedy on earth that does it. Try all others and see. Observe the number, and beware of a handbill stating Dr. Hunter has removed; it is a villainous humbug.

MEDICAL.—MRS. JULIA A. JOHNSON, M. D., of No. 48 Walker-st., New-York, well known in the British Provinces and several States of the Union as a healing medium and medical clairvoyant, offers her medical aid to the diseased in cancers, scrofulas, and acute and chronic diseases of the human system. Ladies will do well to consult her in all cases of female weaknesses. She claims to be the most extraordinary medium in the country, and is willing to be tested by persons of standing. N. B.—She can accommodate a few invalids with good nursing and board whilst under her care.

$500 REWARD.—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE FOR THE CURE OF GONORRHŒA.—Of all the remedies yet discovered for this complaint, this is the most certain; it makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction to diet or drink, exposure or change in application to business. The proprietor challenges a single instance of recent Gonorrhœa to be brought, which the mixture will not cure, under forfeit of $500. Many are cured in two days. Sold at the Drug store No. 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st., also, at 10 Astor House, and at No. 150 Fulton-st., N. Y.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK.—"THE CAUSE AND CURE"—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhœa and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are fully explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings, with a supplement on genito-urinary diseases. Price, $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially at No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—50th edition, 400 pages, 100 electrotype illustrations, cloth, $1. It gives the advertised remedies, and shows the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of emissions, impotency, strictures, gleet, &c. He cures all such diseases at No. 8 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. until 9 P. M. We recommend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Democrat, &c.*

HEARING FOR THE DEAF.—ALL DEAF persons are invited to make use of the Patented Acoustic Auricle. For particulars of which see the *Scientific American* of Nov. 10. E. G. HYDE, No. 15 Maiden-lane, up-stairs.

MEDICAL.

SURE CURE—THE GREAT REMEDY, DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND.—Nothing else makes a thorough cure of private diseases—the infallible friend of the afflicted. Other remedies were then useless. It alone cures so that it never returns—removes the disease without leaving the poison in the blood to contaminate the system and break out continually. $1. Sold at the old-established office, Canal-st., corner of Broadway.

The following are the diseases in which Dr. WARD may be consulted, and in which he guarantees a cure after every other physician has failed: Gonorrhœa, gleet, stricture, syphilis, or the real venereal, all the forms of secondary symptoms, spermatorrhœa, and Nervous Debility. Patients communicating from a distance may be certain of receiving medicine daily by express. Letters should be post-paid, and contain $5, in order to receive due attention. Prompt advice, all the requisite medicine, as well as a cure, guaranteed to those transmitting that amount. Office, Canal-st., one door east of Broadway.

CONFIDENTIAL CONSULTATIONS.—DR. JOHNSON, No. 16 Duane-st., Chatham Bank Building, may be consulted with confidence on certain diseases. The victims of quackery may rely on receiving honorable treatment. Recent diseases cured in a few days. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness treated on scientific principles. N. B.—The most honorable secrecy observed, and charges extremely moderate.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise, &c.; Office, No. 645 Houston-st., near Wooster. Hours 8 to 12 A. M., 5 to 9 P. M., Sundays excepted. By application in the recent stage of disease, an immediate cure is obtained. Consultations confidential. Private seats for waiting. For treatment by letter, address Box No. 589 Post-Office.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the cheapest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Nov. 3, 1856, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Buffalo, Dunkirk Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Dunkirk. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Chicago Express, at 12 M., for Dunkirk. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.,) *via* Piermont for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations.

THE ABOVE TRAINS RUN DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.

The Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning, with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, Nov. 3, 1856.—Three daily trains to Albany, Sundays excepted. Fare $1 50 from New-York to Albany. Leave New-York as follows, from station corner of White and Centre sts.

6:30 A. M. Express train for Albany, connecting with the Central Railroad and Northern trains.

8:10 A. M. Mail train, running directly through without change of cars, and connecting at Chatham Four Corners with the Western trains for Pittsfield, North Adams, and other stations.

4:30 P. M. Express, running directly through without change of cars, and connecting with Central train at 11 P. M. for the West.

RETURNING, LEAVE ALBANY.

8:15 A. M. Mail train for New-York direct.

10:45 A. M. Express, without change of cars.

5 P. M. Express, without change of cars.

Tickets to be obtained, and baggage checked, at the office of the Western Railroad, Albany, or at White and Centre, Broome or 26th-st., and 4th-av., New-York.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL, SAME DAY.—Leave New-York via Hudson River Railroad at 6:30 A. M.; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11:50 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 2:30, Burlington 5:15, Plattsburg 7:15, Rouse's Point 8 P. M., Montreal 10:30 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 11½ A. M.; (Nov. 8 this goes into effect;) leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 5:45; arrive at Rutland 8:15 P. M., lodge; leave at 6 A. M.; arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New-York at 4:45 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 8:30 A. M., for all points north and east of Rutland.

ISAAC V. BAKER,

Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad.

MAY 5, 1856.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunk.

FALL ARRANGEMENT—Commencing October 7, 1856. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, at 7:30 and 10:30 A. M., 3:30 and 5:00 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 9 A. M., 3 and 5 P. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM NOV. 3, 1856, the trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Train, 6:30 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.; Mail, 11:30 A. M.; Emigrant, 6:45 P. M.; For Poughkeepsie, 8 A. M. and 1 and 3:30 P. M.; For Sing Sing, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.; For Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing and Peekskill trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 5:45, and 10:15 A. M., and 4:45 P. M.; and East Albany at 6:15, and 10:40 A. M., and 5:20 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE TO PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., *via* PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Nov. 3, trains leave Hartford at 7:10 A. M. (Accommodation) and 12:45 P. M. Express. Leave Providence 9 A. M. Express, 3:05 P. M., Accommodation, connecting at Hartford with Express train for New-York. For particulars, see *Pathfinder Railway Guide*.

J. A. BROOKS Agent Providence.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST *via* JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; 12 M. at $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $16 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6¾, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point. Through in 55 minutes. Fare, 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

CAST-IRON SCREW-JOINTED PIPES, FOR WATER, STEAM OR GAS—CHEAPER THAN WROUGHT IRON OR LEAD, AND MORE DURABLE Of 1½ and 2 inches diameter.

CERTIFICATE OF THOS. DAVISON, ESQ., ENGINEER.

OFFICE OF THE NOVELTY IRON WORKS, NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1856.

To the Warner Foundry Machine Company of Hunter's Point, L. I.

GENTLEMEN: I have tested with hydraulic pressure the Cast-iron Screw-jointed Pipes manufactured at your Foundry. They stood a pressure of 1,800, 2,100, and 2,150 pounds per square inch. This is very much more pressure than will be required for ordinary steam-heating or steam connections, or for any purposes where water-pipes are used.

I would also say, that for conveying water or gas underground, Cast-iron Pipes are preferable to Wrought, as they are not so liable to corrode in the same period of use.

Yours respectfully, THOS. DAVISON.

For sale at the Warner Foundry Co.'s Warehouse, No. 243 Water-st., New-York, by CHAS. J. SHEPARD.

STEAM BOILERS FOR SALE.—NINE VERtical tubular Boilers, with appurtenances complete, from 18 inches diameter, having 28 4-feet tubes, to 33 inches diameter, having 61 6-feet tubes; well adapted for heating buildings; very cheap. CHARLES W. COPELAND, Consulting Engineer, No. 63 Broadway, N. York.

WOOD SCREWS AND SCREW BOLTS.—All sizes, suitable for machinery, ships and buildings, are kept on hand, and made by R. S. PLACE, Shipsmith, No. 263 South-st. and No. 429 Water-st.

FURNITURE.

IRON FURNITURE.

THE NEW-YORK FOUNDRY, RAILING and Iron Furniture Works furnish all kinds of cast and wrought-iron work for buildings. A greater variety of patterns for iron railing than any other establishment in New-York, and the largest manufactory of iron furniture in the United States. SANFORD & TABB, No. 51 Green-st., New-York.

LOW FOR CASH—TWENTY-ONE LONG SETtees, with rail backs; 1 centre table, 2 desks, 4 rostrums, all handsomely painted and suitable for schools, club and society rooms.

JAMES P. ISAACS, Nos. 111 and 113 West 11th-st.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—At H. F. FARRINGTON'S Manufactory Warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Grand and Broome.

ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE.—Elegant well-made suites from $25 upwards, at the manufactory No. 684 Broadway, below Bleecker-st. Goods carefully packed to go out of the City.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED FURNITURE—Wholesale and Retail.

WARREN WARD 88 Canal-st.

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE OILS.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL.
KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.
AUSTENS, Agents, No. 80 Beaver-st.

THE BLONDIN PATENT PAINT, FREE from smell, drying immediately, durable in color and equal in all respects to the best paint in use, is for sale by HALL & CORNELL, agents for the Blondin Chemical and Paint Company, No. 159 Maiden-lane.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are as follows:

ATLANTIC, Capt. ELDRIDGE; BALTIC, Capt. COMSTOCK; ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130. In second cabin, $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, April 26	1856	Wednesday, May 14	1856
Saturday, May 10	1856	Wednesday, May 28	1856
Saturday, May 24	1856	Wednesday, June 11	1856
Saturday, June 7	1856	Wednesday, June 25	1856
Saturday, June 21	1856	Wednesday, July 9	1856
Saturday, July 5	1856	Wednesday, July 23	1856
Saturday, July 19	1856	Wednesday, Aug. 6	1856
Saturday, Aug. 2	1856	Wednesday, Aug. 20	1856
Saturday, Aug. 16	1856	Wednesday, Sept. 3	1856
Saturday, Aug. 30	1856	Wednesday, Sept. 17	1856
Saturday, Sept. 13	1856	Wednesday, Oct. 1	1856
Saturday, Sept. 27	1856	Wednesday, Oct. 15	1856
Saturday, Oct. 11	1856	Wednesday, Oct. 29	1856
Saturday, Oct. 25	1856	Wednesday, Nov. 12	1856
Saturday, Nov. 8	1856	Wednesday, Nov. 26	1856
Saturday, Nov. 22	1856	Wednesday, Dec. 10	1856
Saturday, Dec. 6	1856	Wednesday, Dec. 24	1856
Saturday, Dec. 20	1856		

For freight or passage apply to

EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

NIAGARA, Wickman, leave Boston. Wednesday, Oct. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York. Wednesday, Oct. 29.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston...... Wednesday, Nov. 5.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York...... Wednesday, Nov. 12.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston...... Wednesday, Nov. 19.
EUROPA, Leitch, leave New-York. Wednesday, Nov. 26.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leave Boston. Wednesday, Dec. 3.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York. Wednesday, Dec. 10.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston...... Wednesday, Dec. 10.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York. Wednesday, Dec. 24.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therein expressed.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW:

EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WM. CUMMINGS, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander.

The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:

EDINBURG....Saturday, 15th November, 12 o'clock M.
NEW-YORK..Saturday, 29th November, at 12 o'clock M.
GLASGOW....Saturday, 6th December, at 12 o'clock M.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.

An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.

For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway.

New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer FULTON, J. A. Wotton, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on MONDAY, Nov. 17, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

First Cabin..........$130
Second Cabin..........75

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below." For freight or passage apply to

MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 53 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The United States Mail Steamship BALTIC, JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe, positively, on SATURDAY, Nov. 22, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st. The steamers of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads. For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock. All letters must pass through the Post-Office—any others will be returned.

The rate of freight from Liverpool to New-York is reduced to Four Pounds per ton measurement, until further notice.

STEAM FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND ANTWERP.—The new iron screw steamship BELGIQUE, Captain A. TACK, will leave for Antwerp, stopping at Southampton, on TUESDAY, Nov. 25, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.—In First Cabin, $75; in Second Cabin, $50; in Steerage, $30.

For Freight or Passage apply to

AUGUST BELMONT, No. 7 Hanover-st.

THE STEAMER FULTON, FOR SOUTHAMPTON and Havre, is unavoidably detained, and will not sail until MONDAY, 17th inst., at 12 o'clock.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO STEAMSHIP LINE *via* NICARAGUA.—SHORTEST ROUTE BY 700 MILES—PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.—The new and splendid steamship TEXAS, (1,800 tons,) will sail from foot of Beach-st., North River, for SAN JUAN DE NICARAGUA, on SATURDAY, Nov. 22, 1856, at 3 o'clock P. M., to connect with the steamer ORIZABA, from San Juan del Sur, on the Pacific, for San Francisco. Passengers will find this the healthiest and cheapest route. 50 pounds baggage allowed each passenger; 10 cents per pound on excess.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK,

TO SAN FRANCISCO,		TO SAN JUAN DEL NORTE.	
Including Isthmus Transit.		First Cabin	$75
First Cabin	$175	Second Cabin	60
Second Cabin	125	Steerage	35
Steerage	75		

For freight or passage, apply to

CHARLES MORGAN & SONS, No. 2 Bowling Green, New-York.

CALIFORNIA.—NOTICE.—THE STEAMER TEXAS will sail on SATURDAY, Nov. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., from foot of Beach-st., North River, instead of 24th inst., as advertised.

CHARLES MORGAN & SON, No. 2 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave for the above places on Saturday, Nov. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed without delay by the Great Mail Line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state room, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg or Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The splendid steamship ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will leave for Savannah on SATURDAY, Nov. 15, from pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to

SAM'L L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

The steamship KNOXVILLE, Capt. C. D. LUDLOW, will succeed the above, and leave on Wednesday, Nov. 19.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THEIR late warehouse being destroyed by fire, the undersigned have removed their office to No. 24 Murray, corner of Church-st., up stairs.

HALSTED, BROKAW & CO.

NOTICE.—DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO. HAVE removed to Mechanics' Bank Buildings, 33 Wall-st., where they issue Mercantile credits, available in all parts of the world, and to buy and sell Foreign Exchange.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a large assortment of Diamonds and all kinds of fine Gold Jewelry, &c.

Gold Detached Levers for ladies..........$25 to $50
Gold Robt. Roskell Levers for ladies..........100 to 150
Gold Jules Jurgensen Watches..........150 to 200

Also, all kinds of Watches, at equally low prices. Real Albata Plate-ware, Forks, Spoons, Cake Baskets, Tea Sets, &c., very low. All articles guaranteed to be as represented.

SQUIRES, LANDER & CO., No. 97 Fulton-st.

GAS AND FIXTURES.

CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES.—A very extensive and varied assortment of the above goods are now being designed and manufactured by us, at our large manufactory in this City, and at other places. The public are respectfully solicited to the examination or purchase of them, at our warerooms No. 376 Broadway, corner of Spring-st., opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. Dealers supplied at short notice, in any quantities, on the most favorable terms. Churches, public buildings, dwellings and stores, both in and out of the City, fitted up with promptness and entire satisfaction.

MITCHELL, BAILEY & CO.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. [illegible] Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOSEPH [illegible] against ROBERT THOMPSON, Jr., and MARY his wife, John A. Bunting, David Wood, William Wordsworth, [illegible], Thomas H. Faile, Richard Williams, William G. [illegible], David G. Cartwright, Frederick Harrison, [illegible] Swain, Charles E. Carpenter, John T. [illegible] and [illegible]—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.) To the defendants, ROBERT THOMPSON, Jr., and MARY his wife, William Wordsworth and William G. [illegible]: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 247 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, [illegible], 1856. JOHN FOWLER, Jr., Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 247 Broadway, City of New-York.

Take notice that the complaint in the above entitled action, was on the 22d day of Sept. [illegible] filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court at his office in the City Hall, City of New-York. And further take notice, that the defendant, [illegible], the wife of the defendant, Robert Thompson, [illegible], sued by the name of Mary, the plaintiff being ignorant of her true Christian name.—New-York, Oct. [illegible], 1856.

JOHN FOWLER, Jr., Attorney for Plaintiff,

o17-law6wF* No. 247 Broadway, City of New-York.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—ANDREW WATROUS, Plaintiff, against JEAN P. MOLIERE, PIERRE J. LAGRAIRE, ETIENNE PERISSE, JAMES PRENTISS, CHARLES DREVETT, ANTONIO PELLETIER and HENRY DE VEUVE, defendants.—Summons for money on contract.—(Com. not ser.) To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 13 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand dollars, with interest thereon from the tenth day of November, 1855, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Aug. [illegible], 1856.

BARRETT & BRINSMADE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was duly filed with the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on Thursday, the 6th day of November, 1856.

n7-law6wF* B. & B., Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—THE PHILADELPHIA GUANO COMPANY against JOHN B. GOWEN and FRANKLIN COPELAND.—Summons for money demand on contract. (Com. not ser.) To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 1 Hanover-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand one hundred and eighty-[illegible] dollars, with interest from the 10th day of August, 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Oct. 7, 1856.

BLATCHFORD, SEWARD & GRISWOLD,

Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 1 Hanover-st.

N. B.—The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk above specified on the [illegible] of October, 1856. BLATCHFORD, SEWARD & GRISWOLD,

o10-law6wF* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—SEBASTIAN ALBUS against MATHIEW DIDIER and ANN DIDIER, his wife.—Summons for relief.—To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, on the 26th day of April, 1856, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 6 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, April 19, 1856.

DEAN & SANFORD, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

o24-law6wF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM THORNE, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator, at his residence, No. 121 Clinton-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 1st day of April next.—Dated Sept. 24, 1856.

OGDEN H. THORNE, Administrator, with will annexed.

s26-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLEMENTS BUNNEMEYER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of HENRY G. SCUDDER, No. [illegible] Washington-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. [illegible], 1856.

HENRY G. SCUDDER, Administrator.

MARY C. BUNNEMEYER, Administratrix.

o10-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MATTHEW CLINTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of MATTHEW CLINTON, No. [illegible] Greenwich-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of March next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 21, 1856.

MARY CLINTON, Administratrix.

au22-law6mF* MATTHEW CLINTON, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DOMINGO LIT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of BARTOLOME BLANCO, No. 187 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 7, 1856.

BARTOLOME BLANCO, SALVADOR CHAPPELL, } Executors.

W*o8-law6m

PROPOSALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD, Nov. 1, 1856.

PROPOSALS FOR OIL FOR LIGHT-HOUSES.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 1 o'clock, P. M., on Saturday, the 15th of November, for supplying the Light-House Establishment with the following lots or quantities of oil, to be delivered alongside of the Government supply-vessel, at Boston, New-York City, New-Bedford, Edgartown, or Nantucket, Massachusetts, at the option of the contractor, to be determined on at the time of accepting the bid, in tight, well-made casks, suitable for shipping, in prime order, on or before the following dates, respectively, and also at the point named (Oswego, N. Y.) for lot No. 4, viz:

Lot No. 1. 30,000 (thirty thousand) gallons best Winter-strained or pressed sperm oil, on the 1st day of April, 1857.

Lot No. 2. 30,000 (thirty thousand) gallons best Winter-strained or pressed sperm oil, on the 1st day of June, 1857.

Lot No. 3. 30,000 (thirty thousand) gallons best Winter-strained or pressed sperm oil, on the 1st day of August, 1857.

FOR THE LAKES.

Lot No. 4. 5,000 (five thousand) gallons best Winter-strained or pressed sperm oil, at Oswego, New-York, on the 1st day of May, 1857, or immediately after the opening of the Erie Canal.

The oil comprised in lot No. 4, to be delivered at Oswego, for the lights on the lakes, must be in small iron-bound casks, in prime order, free from leakage, containing from thirty to fifty gallons each, and free from all expense to the United States; all the costs of transportation, damage, and leakage being at the charge and risk of the contractor, and all tests and inspections to be made prior to the transportation of the oil from the contractor's warehouse, or other place of deposit.

The several lots of oil required to be delivered alongside of the supply-vessels shall be so delivered when the said vessels shall be in readiness to receive the same; and in case the supply-vessels shall not be ready to receive the oil on the days hereinbefore specified for its delivery, then the contracting party will be at liberty to deliver it to an authorized agent of the Light-House establishment at the point of delivery, and shall be entitled to payment therefor within fifteen days from such delivery.

All the oil contracted for under the foregoing proposals to be submitted to the usual tests of specific gravity, by burning, and such other means as may be thought proper by the person or persons to whom that duty may be assigned by the Light-House Board, and required to remain limpid at a temperature of 32° degrees or lower of Fahrenheit, before it will be accepted.

Proposals will be received and considered for each lot separately, or for the whole quantity required, at the option of the bidder; but no bid will be entertained for a less quantity than is comprised in one of the several lots designated Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4. The bids must state explicitly the lot or lots proposed for by the number or numbers, the quantity of each lot of oil, and the price per gallon.

All bids must be sealed, and indorsed "Proposals for Oil for Light-Houses," and then placed in another envelope, and directed to the Secretary of the Light-House Board, Washington, D. C.

A bond, with security to the satisfaction of the Department, in a penalty equal to one-fifth of the amount of each contract made under the foregoing proposals, will be required of each contractor, conditioned for the faithful performance of each contract, to be executed within ten days after the acceptance of the bid.

The Board, under the authority of the Department, reserves the right to reject any bid, though it may be the lowest, from other considerations than its amount.

By order of the Light-House Board.

THORNTON A. JENKINS, Secretary.

COAL.

SCRANTON COAL.—THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA and Western Railroad Company (office No. [illegible] Wall-st., New-York) continue to sell this superior Coal, delivered on board vessels at Elizabethport, N. J., at the following prices, per ton of 2,240 pounds, viz:

Lump..........[illegible]
Steamboat..........[illegible]
Large Egg, for grates and house furnaces..........[illegible]
Small Egg, for large stoves and grates..........[illegible]
Nut or Stove, for cooking-stoves, ranges, &c..........[illegible]
Chestnut, for small engines, &c..........[illegible]

Freight to New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, &c., at the charges of the Company, [illegible] cents per ton.

W. E. WARREN, Treasurer.

COAL.—ON HAND AND CONSTANTLY DIScharging from boats, the best Peach Orchard, Spring and Locust Mountain Lehigh Coals, in broken and other sizes, also, [illegible], and [illegible], for grates and stoves, delivered dry, clean and free from impurity at lowest cash prices. Yards, No. 171 Lexington-av., cor. 31st-st., Nos. 117 and 119 11th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS.—CONSISTing of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

[illegible] CITY.

[illegible] Discovery Bark Resolute—Her [illegible] — List of Officers.

The [illegible] Discovery Bark *Resolute* sailed yesterday [illegible], from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, under [illegible] command of Capt. H. J. Hartstein, one of the [illegible] late Arctic Expedition, for Portsmouth, [illegible] where she will be delivered into the hands of [illegible]'s Government as a present from the Government of the United States.

[illegible] singular history of the Resolute must be fresh [illegible] recollection of our readers. It will be remembered that she was dispatched by the [illegible] Government in search of Sir John Franklin, [illegible] among the icebergs; that her officers and crew had to abandon her, leaving all their [illegible] on board; that she was found several months [illegible] by the crew of a whaling vessel belonging to New-London, Ct., having drifted about 1,200 miles from the [illegible] where she was abandoned. Nor will it be [illegible] that the sum of $40,000 was appropriated by our own Government for the purpose of purchasing her from the fortunate [illegible] New-London—the English Government [illegible] waived all claim to her. Nor that [illegible] repaired and fitted with the utmost care [illegible] of our Government, with the design o[illegible] her to the Queen in at least as good a condition [illegible] the time the exigencies of their [illegible] compelled her crew to abandon her. With [illegible] and attention to detail has this [illegible] performed, that not only has everything [illegible] on board been preserved, even to the books in [illegible] library, the pictures in his cabin, and a [illegible] belonging to other officers, but [illegible] have been manufactured in the Navy [illegible] the place of those which had rotted [illegible] long time she was without a living soul on [illegible] stem to stern she has been repaired; [illegible] of her rigging are entirely new, [illegible] swords, telescopes, nautical instruments, [illegible] which she contained, have been cleaned and put [illegible] order. Nothing has been overlooked or neglected that was necessary to her most complete and thorough renovation. Several thousand pounds of [illegible] which were found on board will be taken back [illegible] somewhat deteriorated in quality, but [illegible] good enough for ordinary purposes, such as firing [illegible].

Her massive build surprised every one of her numerous visitors while she remained at the Navy Yard. [illegible] upper deck and between-decks are double-[illegible] throughout, while her bows and sides are of [illegible] thickness. Her builders had regard to the [illegible] officers and crew in the Arctic Seas. Under every berth runs a steam-pipe, and through the entire length of the cabins and between-decks are [illegible] of pipes, three feet in diameter, which must have effectually heated the vessel, even when the thermometer fell to 60° or 70° below zero. The pipes in question connected with a huge furnace, which also [illegible] a cooking range.

The officers appointed by the Government to conduct the Resolute to England, are Commander H. J. Hartstein, Lieutenants C. H. Wells, E. E. Stone, and [illegible] Davidson. The Surgeon is Mr. E. T. Mac[illegible], and the Secretary, Mr. Otis.

The Resolute is undoubtedly a slow sailer, and it is [illegible] that she will reach Portsmouth under [illegible] days. The reception which will be given to her [illegible] and crew will, undoubtedly, be worthy of the generous conduct of the American people.

Hebrew Benevolent Society—Anniversary Celebration.

The thirty-[illegible] annual commemoration of the foundation of the Hebrew Benevolent Society, was celebrated last night in the City Assembly Rooms, Broadway. There was a large attendance, of which [illegible] was composed of those who, though [illegible] belonging to the Israelitish persuasion, recognise in charity a sentiment which knows no limits of creed or clime. At about 7½ o'clock the company sat down to a well-ordered dinner.

Mr. H. Aaronson, the President, occupied the chair. Mr. Joachimsen acted as Vice-President. An excellent band served to fill up the intervals between the sentiments by the performance of a number of airs admirably executed and respectively appropriate. Rev. Mr. [illegible] asked the grace, and Rev. Mr. [illegible] chaunted the beautiful invocation and thanksgiving with which the Hebrews close their meals.

After the tables had been cleared, the President called on the company to fill up their glasses for the first regular toast:

[illegible]—Its coming is the dawn of hope [illegible] may its closing call down their grateful blessings.

[illegible] was honored with warm applause. The [illegible] sentiment—"The memory of the late Abraham [illegible]"—was proposed in fitting terms by the [illegible], and received with solemn silence.

Third Toast—*The President of the United States*—The illustrious chief of a happy people. (Received with [illegible] cheers.)

The President addressed the Society at some length, congratulating it on the prosperity which it enjoyed and the good which it had accomplished. During the past year it had relieved upwards of a thousand persons, with a sum of money exceeding upwards of [illegible]. And he could not impress on them the necessity to continue their charitable efforts in words half so effective as those of the poet:

"Let those now give who never gave before,
And those who always gave now give the more."

[Great cheering.]

Fourth Toast—*Charity*—The general friend, expounding the great rule: "Do as you would be done by."

[illegible] was received with renewed cheers.

Rev. Mr. Isaacs responded in a very eloquent address. In this speculative age, he said, the safest investment we could make would be to invest something in the bank of the future, and when the last [illegible] approached nothing would do us more service in the next world than to bring a certificate of deposit, signed by the tear from the cheek of gratitude.

Fifth Toast—*Our Brethren in the Old World*—Vast is the ocean that divides us, but boundless the love that unites us.

[Vehement cheering.]

Sixth Toast—

Our Country—Great, glorious and free.
The best hopes of mankind still centre in thee.

The announcement that Rev. Dr. Raphall would [illegible] was received with immense applause, which, [illegible] to reply, was again and again renewed. The Rev. gentleman, in his effective and sensible remarks, passed a glowing encomium on the institutions of the American Republic, and the intelligence of its people; made some sly allusions to the recent collapse of Know-Nothingism, and wound up by expressing the hope that remote posterity might proclaim, as [illegible] their society did:

"Our country—great, glorious and free,
May the best hopes of mankind ever centre in thee."

Seventh Toast—*Religious Liberty*—God's choicest gift, man's dearest right.

[Honored with a burst of cheering.]

Eighth Toast—*Education*—The guardian of freedom and happiness.

Rev. Dr. Fischell, a gentleman recently arrived from Liverpool, and now rabbi of the Crosby-street Synagogue, responded in a speech characterized alike by judgment and eloquence. He attributed the existence of the despotism of the Old World to the dearth of intelligence among the people, and expressed his belief that the greatness of the American Republic was due to the enlightenment of its citizens, [illegible] they looked on education not merely [illegible] guardian, but as the source of their freedom and happiness. He referred to the fact, that it was the [illegible] who first instituted public schools, and claimed for them the credit of having always made education an essential feature of their system. He [illegible] confidence to the extension and perpetuation of this idea here, for in doing so we would have the surest guarantee of the progress, prosperity [illegible] of the nation.

Ninth Toast—*The City and the State of New-York* [illegible]—May it ever realize its [illegible] "Excelsior."

Mr. [illegible] C. [illegible] responded in a speech, breathing the purest sentiments of liberality and patriotism, and resumed his seat amid a perfect storm of cheering.

Mr. A. B. Hart, Jr., who had been entrusted with the management of the financial concerns incidental to the occasion, announced at this period in the entertainments, that the sum total contributed during the evening to the funds of the Society, amounted to [illegible].

Tenth Toast—*Our Sister Societies*—Cherished companions in the race of beneficence; we applaud their efforts and rejoice at their success.

Mr. Hart responded and proposed the Health of the President.

The President replied, and proposed the Health of the Vice-President.

Which was duly acknowledged.

Eleventh Toast—*The Press*—'Tis like the air we breathe; without it we no longer live. [Great applause.]

Several volunteer toasts were subsequently proposed and responded to, and the company broke up in the best of humor at a late or rather an early hour!!

The gentlemen of the press, it is but proper to [illegible], were most courteously attended to by Mr. [illegible], of the firm of Somers & Son, No. [illegible] William-street.

—— The Eighth Ward Police, Capt. Turnbull, [illegible] Bay yesterday for target practice, [illegible] an excellent day's sport and profit. They [illegible] valuable prizes presented by residents of [illegible].

[illegible] Arrivals.

The [illegible], arrived at this port [illegible] on board a splendid lot of cattle and horses, also a lot of select and rare species of birds. The cattle are consigned to Mr. Thorn, and the horses to Mr. Alexander, both extensive cattle dealers and breeders in the United States. The birds are consigned to Mr. J. J. Bowles of Baltimore. Among the cattle are three heifers purchased from Col. Towsly, one of them being the daughter of the famous bull *Master Butterfly*, which took the first prize at the Chelmsford meeting, and was purchased for 1,200 guineas. There are several ewes valued at 10 to 12 guineas each, and a ram that cost 60 guineas. The most remarkable animal in the lot is the celebrated race-horse *Sagittaire*, whose pedigree and performances are well known to the sporting world. He was winner of the following prizes: New-Market Stakes, £350; Dee Stakes, Chester, £750; Goodwood Stakes, £950; New-Market Royal Stakes, £1,240; Chester Cup, £2,775; Stockton, £300; Goodwood, £350. There are also some most excellent pigs, three of which cost £75. Among the birds are the gold and silver pheasants, remarkable for their beautiful plumage; also, white and black swans, white peacocks, magpies, with various kinds of chickens of the most delicate, rare and valuable species, in all supposed to be one of the most handsome shipments ever made to the United States from Europe.

St. Andrew's Society—Election of Officers.

A meeting of the St. Andrew's Society, of the State of New-York, was held at the Metropolitan Hotel last evening, when the following officers were elected:

President—Adam Norrie.
First Vice-President—Ramsay Crooks.
Second Vice-President—John T. Johnston.
Managers—Alex. McKenzie, Wm. Paton, Thos. Fraser, Robert Gordon, J. T. Soutter, M. Mitchell.
Treasurer—Robert Hyslop.
Secretary—Robt. B. Campbell.
Assistant Secretary—Robert Dinwiddie.
Physician—Alexander Elder, M. D.
Chaplains—Rev. Dr. John N. McLeod, Rev. Dr. John Thomson.

The meeting was preliminary to their anniversary celebration.

☞ The *Fulton* will not sail for Europe until Monday.

Fire.

About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out in building No. 93 Gold-street, in a bedroom, in consequence of the bedclothes taking fire. Damage done about $25. It being discovered shortly after breaking out, it was extinguished before any alarm was given. The Fire Marshal will fully investigate the matter.

A Victim of the Panel.—Daniel Mehan fell a victim to the panel-game on Wednesday night. While traveling about he fell into acquaintanceship with a young woman who solicited him to accompany her to her abiding-place in West Broadway. Daniel didn't need much entreaty. He went, he saw, and lost his watch and $20 by means of the game called "panel." He complained to the police. Officer Masterson, of the Chief's Office, took the matter in hand, and succeeded in arresting at Jersey City, Sarah Hodges, said to be the keeper of the panel crib. She was taken before Justice Welsh, and committed for examination.

Bar-room Fight—Attempt to Kill.—On Wednesday night a disturbance took place between a number of men in a drinking place near the corner of Water and Roosevelt streets, during which Bernard Ford, of Boston, was shot at with a pistol by a man named James Phalen. The ball from Phalen's pistol passed through the hat of Ford, but did not injure his person. Phalen was soon after arrested. Yesterday morning he was brought before Justice Welsh at the Fourth District Police Court, who committed him to answer a charge of assault with intent to kill.

River Thieves.—The bark *Oliver J. Hays*, lying at pier No. 9, East River, was boarded on Wednesday night by river thieves and robbed of a considerable quantity of curled hair, which was subsequently found in the area of a house in Front-street, where the thieves had left it. The property was removed to the Fourth Ward Station-House, and thence restored to the owner. The thieves are unknown.

[Advertisement.]

Brady's Gallery, No. 359 Broadway.—The vignette photographs, water-color and mezzotint, at Brady's, are unique in design and rare in execution. They are made at no other gallery in the world.

COPYING.

Copies of daguerreotypes, family portraits, crayons, engravings, or works of art of any description, produced by the hundred at Brady's.

Brady's Lower Gallery is convenient to merchants, clerks, and others employed down town, desiring first-class ambrotypes. Corner Fulton-street, near Astor House.

[Advertisement.]

A New Pleasure.—We have always considered the real Farina Cologne Water as the most modest and proper luxury for our toilet table, but the other day we were tempted by a stray bottle of the Kalliston, or Orient Water, prepared by Messrs. Joseph Burnett & Co., Tremont-street, Boston. We yield it the palm; the effect is salutary, and the perfume is exquisite; after the application we feel as bland and balmy as a May morning. We beg to suggest to the proprietors to make it *less irresistible* if they expect to supply the demand.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—"Wealth and Worth," the new local drama, is creating quite an excitement at this favorite place of enjoyment. Night after night the house is densely filled, and all seem pleased and satisfied. Every lady should see it, as well as gentlemen. It presents a moral beneficial to all. To-night the grand pantomime of "Asphodel," and comedietta of "Willful Murder," will be performed with it.

[Advertisement.]

The Throat and Lungs.

Treatment by Inhalation of Medicated Vapors and Compressed Air.—Notice.—During the Autumn and Winter months Dr. Hunter and his associate Dr. Melville, will receive patients from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., daily.

No. 828 Broadway, New-York, Nov. 12, 1856.

[Advertisement.]

Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 497 Broadway.—Reader, did you ever visit this magnificent collection of Paintings and Statuary? If not, you should go at once, as it is one of the most agreeable places of resort in this City. It is open day and evening.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills.—Health and long life may be had by keeping the blood pure, and the liver, stomach and the other organs in a healthy state. To effect this, use these extraordinary Pills, which act upon the very main-spring of life.

[Advertisement.]

Gas, Gas.—Gas Fixtures.—Several new and beautiful patterns just completed. Call at our great manufacturing dépôt, No. 376 Broadway.

Archer, Warner & Co.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. [illegible] Murray-street, New-York.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Theatrical Party.

Mr. John Brougham, of the Bowery Theatre, and about fifty friends, crossed over to Jersey City last evening, at 7¾ o'clock, after his appearance in one piece at the Bowery Theatre, to take the train to Philadelphia, where he was to appear in another play the same evening—the distance to be made between the cities being 87 miles. There was a brilliant display of fireworks from the boat while crossing over, and, the company having taken their seats, the train started seven minutes before 8 o'clock. The *H. R. Remsen*, one of the most powerful locomotives upon the Road, drew the train, which consisted of two cars. It was driven by Alfred Page, one of the most careful and enterprising men upon the Road. The train was in charge of J. W. Woodruff, Superintendent of the New-Jersey Railroad. Intelligence was received by telegraph, that the train reached New-Brunswick in [illegible] minutes and [illegible] seconds from Jersey City; and at 8 o'clock and [illegible] minutes—one hour and four minutes from the time of starting—they had reached Princeton, 47 miles from Jersey City—over half way. They changed engines at New-Brunswick. It was probable that they would reach Philadelphia at about 10 o'clock.

Poisoning Case.—A young girl was married at Saltersville, in South Bergen on Wednesday night, to a man considerably her senior in years, against the [illegible] of her parents and contrary to her own will. Yesterday morning she took a dose of poison which would have ended her life, but it was discovered and a physician was called, who relieved her stomach of a considerable portion of the dose. Late yesterday af[illegible]

[illegible] they were at work upon her to prevent her from dying.

More Counterfeiting in New-Jersey.—A large amount of counterfeit money—some $900 or $1,000, was passed off in Morris County last week, by some individuals who were purchasing cattle. It was in $50 bills of the Freehold Banking Company, which had been altered from a Bank in Freehold which bursted up several years ago, and a number of whose blank bills were stolen from the vault. Efforts have been made to arrest the parties, but they have not been successful as yet.—*Newark Daily Advertiser.*

☞ There was a turtle-soup and oyster celebration of the Democratic victory at Pollock's Mansion House, in Hoboken, on Wednesday night. Dr. Price presided, and speeches were made by Gen. G. R. V. Wright, J. D. Littell, E. J. Everett and D. Pollock.

Political Facts and Incidents.

The Hartford (Conn.) *Times* says that "the New-York Times and other Republican papers now admit that Mr. Buchanan is in favor of Kansas as a Free State. They persisted in asserting the contrary, before the election." We don't see the use of this particular falsehood just now. The Times has admitted no such thing, nor does it believe any such thing. It has gladly published the assurances of men who pretend to know that it is so. We only hope they may, by some scarcely conceivable possibility, turn out to be well-founded.

The Watertown, N. Y., *Journal*, which was a Fillmore paper during the canvass, goes back to the control of its old and popular editors, Messrs. Clark & Fayel, under whose supervision it will resume its advocacy of Republican principles. Mr. A. H. Hall, the late editor, in his valedictory, confesses to having been sadly mistaken in his expectations as to the result of the election.

George C. Bates, of Michigan, is defending himself against sundry Buchanan papers, which have assailed him with the grossest personal abuse, instead of replying to his arguments in favor of Fremont's election. He winds up by saying that, if any responsible person will put these charges in a tangible shape,

"I pledge myself to disprove each and all of them, before any five respectable Buchanan men in Detroit, or by the old common-law wager of battle with the gentleman making the charge; and what is more, I will show, if I am adjudged guilty of being wanting in either *temperance, chastity* or *honesty*, after the verdict, that others who *do* now hold high positions under Government, are far more intemperate, unchaste and dishonest than even the *Free Press* endeavors to show that I am."

The Republicans of Detroit, at a meeting held since the election, expressed the utmost confidence in the ultimate triumph of their principles, and resolved to continue the contest with unabated energy. Among the speakers were Hon. Mr. Howard, Chairman of the Kansas Investigating Committee, and Z. Chandler, Esq.

The Oswego *Times* says it proposes to give the Buchanan Administration a "fair chance, and judge it by its acts." It resisted its advent, but can't prevent its coming into power now. It consoles itself by the reflection that it cannot, possibly, be worse than the present, and adds:

"Frank Pierce promised well. He went into the Presidency at the large end of the horn, and came out at the little end. Buchanan has not promised much. He goes in at the little end of the horn, and we hope, for the good of the country, he will come out at the big end. At all events, he has the power of doing great good or incalculable evil."

In the town of Clinton, Mass., Horace Faulkner, Republican Candidate for the Legislature, was *unanimously* elected. He received every vote cast—354. This is very rare:—we doubt whether half a dozen such cases can be found in the whole country. The town of Ripton, Vermont, cast every vote for Fremont.

The Troy *Times* mentions a practical "Irish bull" which was recently perpetrated in Saratoga County with rather serious consequences. Some of the Irish voters, elated with the Buchanan victory, resolved to burn a tar-barrel in honor thereof. For this purpose they kindled it *on a bridge*, which was of course entirely destroyed.

The Michigan papers state that the Democrats of that State are very busy in the endeavor to influence the choice of a successor to Gen. Cass in the United States Senate. It is pretty broadly hinted that when their advice is wanted the Republicans will ask for it.

Gen. John Wilson, formerly of New-Hampshire, and distinguished as an eloquent Whig stump speaker in 1840, now resides in California, and just before the election came out for Buchanan.

The St. Louis *Intelligencer* says that it was the German vote that defeated the Buchanan ticket in that city, and that the German paper, the *Anzeiger*, which greatly aided that result, is one of the ablest and most powerful papers in the West.

The Lancaster (Pa.) *Express* says that, while all speculations about the Cabinet are premature, there is little doubt that Hon. Howell Cobb, of Georgia, and Hon. John Appleton, of Maine, will be offered places.

Election Day in New-Orleans.

It appears that there was no general riot in New-Orleans on the day of the Presidential election. There were, however, a number of knock-downs, several persons stabbed, one fatally and two mortally wounded from pistol balls. Several arrests were made of persons having muskets in their possession; and at the office of the *Courier*, (a Democratic paper,) nine double-barreled muskets were seized by the police. In relation to this, the *Picayune* remarks:

We understand that the proprietors of the *Courier*, anticipating an attack on the office, which, they allege, had for several days past been threatened, closed it at 6 o'clock in the evening, and sent all their compositors away. They, however, had previously provided themselves with nine double-barreled guns, and a few of their friends had volunteered to stand on guard with them for the protection of their property should an attack be made.

The *Picayune* further says:

The Chief of Police arrested Miguel Petrie at his residence, No. 19 St. Philip-street, and searched his house for concealed weapons. There were found nine swords, one double-barreled gun, and two hundred balls and cartridges. Distributing arms is the charge against Petrie. Three men who were in the house were arrested for talking insultingly to the police while making the search.

Between six and seven o'clock in the evening, a man was fatally stabbed with a sword-cane, at the corner of Notre Dame and Tchoupitoulas streets. The rumor is that he was hurrahing for Buchanan, when two men, who were passing by in a cab, jumped out and stabbed him, and then drove off again.

The *True Delta* (neutral) alleges that the outrages about the polls, in depriving legal voters of their rights, rendered the election a mockery.

Fatal Accident on the Grand Trunk.

From the Toronto Globe.

A man named James Wilcox lost his life, on Sabbath last, by being jammed between two platform cars, which he was in the act of uncoupling, at the Don Station of the Grand Trunk Railway. It appears that, owing to the up-train due on Saturday evening not having arrived till 8 o'clock on Sunday morning, it became necessary that a number of men should be at work on the Sabbath, arranging the trains for the following morning, as an extra number of cars were requisite for the accommodation of the visitors to the Montreal Celebration. Wilcox, it seems, had been for a considerable time in the service of the Grand Trunk Company, and was considered very active, and quite familiar with the work at which he was employed. A little previous to the fatal occurrence taking place, he had been making some signs to the engineer of the cars he was detaching—all of which had been promptly obeyed. Although the cars were moving at a very slow rate, so forcible was the pressure that the upper end of deceased's arm was broken and driven through the large vessel in the axilla, into the chest. The immediate loss of blood was so great as to produce almost instantaneous death. When the cars rebounded, Wilcox fell on the track, and one of the wheels passed over his chest, breaking all the ribs on one side, and mutilating his hand. Dr. Scott conducted the inquest, which resulted in acquitting all parties of negligence or blame—the jury finding a verdict of "accidental death." Deceased has left a widow and four children, the eldest about seven years old.

More Children Burnt to Death.—On Saturday, Nov. 1, Mr. Solomon Small, of Penn Township, Westmoreland County, was engaged in killing a beef at the barn, a short distance from the house. His wife went out to clean the entrails, leaving an infant, ten months old, in the cradle, and a daughter, five years of age, in the house, and closed the door. In half an hour or more she returned to the house to look after her children. On opening the door she beheld her eldest child lying on the floor, quite dead, literally burnt to a crisp, its hair and every particle of clothing burnt off it, excepting its shoes. Its nose was burnt even with its face, and the youngest one in the cradle so horribly burnt that it too died in a short time. Mrs. Small was badly burnt in attempting to save the infant in the cradle. In a few minutes longer the house could not have been saved. There was a round coal stove in the middle of the room, somewhat cracked. It is supposed that the little girl lit a paper or something else, and the flame communicated to its clothes, and then it threw itself on the cradle. The eldest child was dressed in heavy cotton clothes, and wore a heavy quilted shirt, which readily accounts for the extensive burning of the unfortunate sufferer.—*Pittsburg Gazette, 10th inst.*

A Singular Mouse.—We were shown this morning a living curiosity, in the shape of a mouse, which [illegible] similar to a Canary bird. It was captured a few weeks since at No. [illegible] Broad-street, near Pine, by a gentleman, who, after [illegible] it quite tame, and was accustomed to hear it sing every day, sometimes for hours without ceasing. It is in appearance similar to a common house mouse, and was first heard on the shelves in the store, and subsequently appeared in the gentleman's sleeping room. The sounds produced are of a varied character, and denote most distinctly the presence of not only fear, distress, but contentment and pleasure. Its voice is not very loud nor powerful, but still possesses considerable compass, and the transitions from one note to another are made with remarkable grace and accuracy. When hungry it generally sings the loudest, in a somewhat plaintive tone, as if asking for food.—*Newark Daily Advertiser.*

MARRIED.

Lazarus—Noah.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 12, by Rev. J. J. Lyons, Charles L. Lazarus to Zipporah, only daughter of the late Major M. M. Noah, all of this City.

Randell—Belden.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 11, by Rev. J. S. Lord, Mr. James W. Randell to Miss Annie J. Belden, all of Harlem, New-York City.

Drury—Young.—In this City, on Tuesday Nov. 11, by Rev. W. J. Marcelus, Samuel Drury, of Rhinebeck, to Kate D. Young, daughter of Dr. Young, of New-York City.

Richards—King.—At Highwood, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 12, by Rev. Dr. Hawks, Edgar H. Richards, of New-York, to Mary, daughter of the late Jas. G. King.

Johnson—Leggat.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 12, by Rev. Theodore Brown, Mr. Samuel S. Johnson, of Farmington, Ill., to Miss Jennie, eldest daughter of the late Walter Leggat, of this City.

Wells—Shepherd.—At Paterson, on Wednesday, Nov. 12, in St. Paul's Church, by Rev. Samuel J. Evans, Henry Wells to Miss Sarah E. Shepherd, all of Paterson.

Alexander—Bishop.—At Augusta, Ga., on Thursday, Nov. 6, by Rev. E. E. Ford, D. D., Wm. W. Alexander to Mary Augusta, daughter of J. R. Bishop, Esq.

DIED.

Jay.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Nov. 13, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Banyer, Ann Jay, daughter of the late John Jay, in the 73d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at St. Bartholomew's Church, Lafayette-place, on Sunday, at 12½ o'clock.

Savage.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 13, Thomas, son of the late Thomas Savage, and grandson of the late Robert S. Newby, aged 6 years, 1 month and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 146 West 17th-st., on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

Weston.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Nov. 13, William Augustus, youngest son of George S. and Mary L. Weston, aged 2 years and 4 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Friday,) at 1½ o'clock P. M., from No. 261 West 21st-st.

Harding.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 12, Richard H. Harding, aged 73 years and 6 months.

The friends of the family, and also of his sons, John T., Richard H., Jr., Gardiner S. and Wm. A. Harding, and of his sons-in-law, Francis Spies and Alonzo Hasey, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 187 Madison-st., at 1 o'clock P. M., this day, (Friday.)

Mr. Harding was for half a century a resident of the Fourth Ward, and for as long a period an active member of the old Brick Church.

Lappage.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 13, after a short but severe illness, Fanny, the wife of F. D. Lappage, aged 38 years and 5 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 115 West 48th-st., on Saturday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Conger.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Nov. 13, Henry Rutgers, eldest son of Abraham B. and Mary Rutgers McCrea Conger, aged 14 years, 9 months and 27 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his grandfather, T. Hedges, No. 19 West 20th-st., on Saturday, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Royal.—At the Seamen's Retreat, Staten Island, on Tuesday, Nov. 11, after a lingering illness, of consumption, Capt. Richard B. Royal, in the 43d year of his age.

Yes, dear uncle, you have left us,
For a better world on high;
I trust you are asleep in Jesus,
Where I hope to meet you by and by.

☞ Bridgeton, N. J., papers please copy.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Nov. 13.

$10,000 Miss. State 6s..	89	100 Reading R. R.....s3	79¼
2,000 N. Y. Cen. R. 6s.	88	450 do.........s60	79
15,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. bs.	90¾	2300 do.........b3	79¾
5,000 do.........c	90¾	500 do.........	79¾
10,000 do.........s30	90¾	1000 do.........	79¾
10,000 do.........b60	91¼	1000 do.........s60	79¼
3,000 Har. R. R. 2d m.	72	100 do.........b60	79¾
1,000 N. Y. & N. H. bs	86	250 do.........s3	79¼
150 Bank of Commerce	104½	100 Mich. Cent. R....b60	95¾
7 Com. Bank.........	100	100 do.........	95
100 Canton Co.........	22	50 do.........s30	95
5 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	124	50 do.........s15	95½
10 Penn. Coal Co.........	94½	50 do.........b60	96
50 do.........	94¾	150 do.........b60	96
200 do.........b3	95	50 do.........s60	95½
200 do.........b30	95	100 do.........b30	96
322 do.........	95	100 Clev. & Pittsb. R. b60	57¾
100 Cum. Coal Co.....b3	18	200 do.........b60	58
50 do.........	18	100 Mich. S. & N. Ia. b30	88
700 N. Y. Cen. R. R.....s3	86½	100 do.........b60	87¾
100 do.........	86½	200 do.........	87¾
600 do.........b30	87	50 do.........s60	87
200 do.........b10	86¾	100 do.........s60	87
242 do.........s3	86¾	250 do.........s3	87
100 do.........b15	87	50 Panama Rail'd......	98
450 Erie Railroad.....s3	60¾	100 do.........b10	98½
200 do.........	60¾	100 do.........s3	98¾
350 do.........c	60¾	350 do.........s3	94
50 do.........b3	60¾	5 Gal. & Chi. Rd......	112
100 do.........s10	60¾	15 do.........	112½
1600 do.........b30	61½	5 do.........	112½
100 do.........b60	61½	70 do.........	114
250 do.........c	60¾	1050 Clev. & Tol. Rd...	71½
100 do.........b10	60¾	1150 do.........b30	72¼
200 do.........b60	61½	950 do.........s3	72¼
50 do.........c	60¾	150 do.........c	71¾
210 Hud. River R'd....	27½	100 do.........s3	72¼
300 Harlem R. R.....b60	16	200 do.........s3	71¾
100 Ill. Cen. Rd.....s30	116½	200 do.........b60	72½
100 do.........s30	116½	100 do.........b45	72½
250 do.........s3	117	200 do.........s3	71¾
200 Ch. & R. I. R. R..s30	93¾	100 do.........b15	72
150 do.........	94	50 La C. & Mil. R. R..	51¼

SECOND BOARD.

100 Canton Co.........	22	200 Reading R. R.....s60	79½
100 New-Jersey Zinc...	7	100 do.........b3	80
10 Del. & Hd. Can. Co.	125	500 do.........	80
200 Nic. Transit Co....	4	500 do.........s3	80
100 N. Y. Cn. R. R. s4m	87½	700 do.........b10	80
16 do.........	87	200 do.........	79¾
100 do.........b15	87¼	50 Mich. Cent. R. R.s60	96
100 do.........b15	87¾	250 do.........b60	97
100 do.........b10	87¾	100 Mis. S. & N. I. R. R.	87¾
70 do.........	87½	100 do.........s60	87
50 do.........b10	87¾	100 do.........	88
60 Gal. & Chi. R. R...	114½	200 Panama Railroad..	98
500 Ill. Cen. R. R.....b3	117½	100 Clev. & Tol. R. R...	72
550 Erie Railroad.........	61	50 do.........	72¾
100 do.........s60	61	700 do.........b60	72¾
100 do.........s10	61	100 Ch. & Rk. Is. R. s30	94½
200 do.........	61½	100 do.........	94½
100 do.........b60	61½	45 do.........	94
400 do.........	61½	100 do.........b60	96
100 do.........b10	61¾	20 La Cro. & Mil. R. R.	51½
250 do.........b60	62	35 Cumb. Coal Co....	18
150 do.........	61¾	50 do.........	18½

Thursday, Nov. 13—P. M.

The first important financial event of the day was the arrival, at an early hour in the forenoon, of the steamer *George Law*, from Aspinwall, with the California mails and treasure of the 20th October. The amount of Gold delivered by this opportunity is $1,625,507. The mining and market accounts are satisfactory, particularly the former. The Branch Mint at San Francisco was again in operation. About 1 o'clock the arrival of the Cunard steamer *Europa*, from Liverpool Saturday, Nov. 1, was announced. Her market advices, three days later than by the previous arrival of the *Baltic*, are a little easier for Cotton, the accounts from this side having favored the opinion that the receipts from the new crop was to be more liberal than previously anticipated. The sales of the week had fallen off to 58,000 bales. The figures current on the sailing of the steamer were 1-16d. lower than by the *Baltic*. Breadstuffs were also easier, by 2d. on Wheat, 6d.@1s. on Flour, and 6d.@9d. on Corn. The attendance of buyers at Friday's market, Oct. 31, was thin, and the closing temper among buyers indicated lower prices. The discount market in London continued stringent. Baring quotes 6@7½ ℘ cent. ℘ annum. Stock loans not so stiff, 4½@5 ℘ cent. The condition of the Bank of England had improved in the banking department, while the stock of bullion in the issue department had fallen off $610,000. The Funds were quite firm, and ⅛ ℘ cent. dearer than by the previous arrival, 92⅝@⅝ for money, and 92¾ for the account. Everything on the Stock Exchange indicated that the pressure in the money market at London, and the state of things on the Paris Bourse, were deemed more than compensated by the substantial prosperity of both countries, and that whatever of apprehension remained in regard to the ability of the Bank of France would soon pass away. In regard to American Securities, Mr. Satterthwaite writes:

"There has been a very limited market in American Securities in London during the past week. Buyers are deterred by the apprehension of lower prices from New-York, in answer to the higher rate of discount."

Messrs. Robert Benson & Co. write as follows:

"Since our last circular, our Money Market has presented no feature of striking interest. The nominal rates of Money [illegible] the same at the Bank of England, but loans for short periods have been negotiated at lower rates. The public have been buying Consols largely for investment, which has relieved the market of a large quantity of stock. Under this influence, too, prices have advanced, both for Consols and other descriptions of home securities. London and Northwestern Railway, which has [illegible] was [illegible] 101, is to-day 102½@103½; and Console, which are quoted 93½@93¾ for money, and 93⅞ for the account, are now 93¾@93⅞ for Money, and 93⅞ for 4th December. The market for American Securities has been very quiet, with a tendency to lower prices during the middle of the week, although yesterday and to-day they are rather firmer. State Stocks are nominally about the same, but we have not heard of any transactions. Railroad Bonds and Shares have also been little dealt in. Michigan Southern Sinking Fund Bonds have been sold at 78½ and 78. Michigan Central 1860 8 ℘ cent. Bonds at 90. Detroit and Milwaukee have been offered at 70. Erie 3d Mortgage is quoted 83@84, and 1883 Bonds sold at 80. Pennsylvania 1st Mortgage has been sold at 89. Illinois Central Shares at 3½ premium. Freeland Bonds at 93½@93. Construction Bonds have been sold at 80, and to-day 80½ is offered for them. Great Western of Canada have risen to £24½@£25. In Manchester prices continue firm, both for Cloth and Yarns. Buyers look for lower prices, but both manufacturers and spinners decline selling rather than submit to any reduction. The excitement in the Liverpool Cotton Market has passed off. The sales for the week are about 58,000 bales. Prices of the lower qualities are partially lower, but the quotations remain unchanged. The Corn Market has been duller for all but the better qualities of Wheat. A parcel of new American red which has arrived is held at 63s. ℘ quarter of 62 lbs. Choice Flour 40s. ℘ bbl. Indian Corn—Yellow, 35s.@36s.; White, 37s. ℘ 480 lbs. Small parcels of Rails could be bought to-day, for immediate delivery, at £7 [illegible] £7 for 4 months, but for Spring contracts higher prices are asked."

BANK OF ENGLAND—SINCE THE PEACE.

	Discounts.	Bank Notes Unemployed.	Coin and Bullion.
April 5.........	13,711,720	4,270,475	10,067,165
April 12.........	15,794,528	3,895,640	10,098,667
April 19.........	15,820,663	3,868,609	9,875,783
April 26.........	15,576,180	3,620,455	9,732,136
May 3.........	15,546,266	3,480,675	9,906,881
May 10.........	15,807,277	3,880,990	9,778,366
May 17.........	16,710,619	4,136,675	9,861,335
May 24.........	16,[illegible]	5,361,560	10,538,594
May 31.........	14,812,415	5,854,690	11,364,656
June 7.........	14,832,306	5,959,735	11,668,418
June 14.........	14,347,079	6,678,460	12,058,792
June 21.........	14,411,884	6,915,390	12,337,965
June 28.........	14,808,966	7,385,715	12,075,768
July 5.........	15,527,912	6,552,790	12,610,948
July 12.........	13,773,696	5,424,730	12,378,399
July 19.........	13,158,654	5,331,800	12,330,755
July 26.........	13,094,424	5,809,145	12,368,904
Aug. 2.........	14,186,000	5,194,655	12,432,860
Aug. 9.........	14,478,928	6,195,000	12,494,945
Aug. 16.........	15,270,198	6,200,560	12,455,624
Aug. 23.........	14,582,220	[illegible]	12,485,456
Aug. 30.........	15,645,189	[illegible]	12,387,107
Sept. 6.........	16,126,961	[illegible]	12,178,767
Sept. 13.........	16,924,279	[illegible]	12,141,310
Sept. 20.........	18,291,567	[illegible]	12,132,602
Sept. 27.........	19,616,886	[illegible]	11,769,279
Oct. 4.........	21,582,464	3,775,590	10,734,257
Oct. 11.........	21,049,117	3,531,620	10,140,067
Oct. 18.........	19,654,688	2,550,740	9,760,482
Oct. 25.........	18,545,815	3,065,350	9,637,596

The return for the week ending 25th October gives the following results, when compared with the previous week:

Public deposits..	£4,201,285	Increase.........	£160,694
Other deposits..	10,044,763	Decrease.........	496,457
Rest.........	3,187,405	Increase.........	9,886

On the other side of the account:

Government securities..	£10,044,768	Decrease..	£363,051
Other securities.........	18,545,815	Decrease..	508,773
Notes unemployed.........	3,065,350	Increase..	514,610

PRICES OF BRITISH CONSOLS.

	For Money.			For Account.		
October.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Sat. 25...	92⅞	93⅜	93⅛	93	93⅜	93⅛
Mon. 27...	92⅞	93¼	93⅛	92¾	93⅜	93¼
Tues. 28...	91⅞	93⅛	92⅞	92	93¼	93
Wed. 29...	92⅞	93⅛	93	93⅛	93¼	93⅛
Thur. 30...	92⅞	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	93⅜	93¼
Fri. 31...	92⅞	92¾	93⅛	92⅞	93¼	93⅛

The London *Times* of Oct. 30 remarks on French funds:

"The final quotations on the French Three per Cents. on the Paris Bourse this evening were 66f. 55c. for money, and 66f. 45c. for the account, showing continued purchases for investment, and rather increased firmness.

There is still an absence of further Gold withdrawals for the Continent, and this tends to confirm the statements that the position of the Bank of France is gradually improving."

The Stock Market further improved to-day, and after the Foreign news closed, at the Second Board, very firm, and on most of the list with quite a buoyant feeling. We have seldom, of late, noted a more confident movement among the operators for a rise, and this is supported by the turn in the Money Market, which begins to be felt in all departments of business, though more decidedly seen, at present, in the disposition among lenders to place money at call on Stock collateral. The leading brokers, to-day, were freely offered means, in this way, at 7 ℘ cent. The last price of Erie, this afternoon, was 61½@⅝, against 60¾ yesterday; New-York Central 88 firmly bid, against 85¾ yesterday; Reading 80 ℘ cent., against 78⅛ yesterday, and nearly all the Western Road Stocks 1 to 1½ ℘ cent. dearer. Toledo 72¼ at the close, and Galena and Chicago, from which an extra dividend in January is now looked for, 114 ℘ cent. State Stocks up ¼@⅜ ℘ cent. Virginias 92@92¼ ℘ cent.

Breadstuffs moved off freely to-day, and for desirable parcels of Flour and Wheat, rather better prices were obtained. Common Wheat and mixed Corn were heavy and infirm, with less inquiry. Cotton also attracted less attention, yet varied little in value. Groceries ruled quiet, while Provisions were in slightly improved demand at former rates. Freights were pretty brisk and in favor of shipowners.

OCTOBER TRAFFIC ON THE RAILROADS—ADDITIONAL.

	October, 1856.	October, 1855.
Baltimore and Ohio.........	$471,391	$432,436
Chicago and Fond du Lac..	50,442	New.
Pennsylvania.........	428,146	374,134

Failures in the Country.

From the Independent.

The following is our weekly report of failures, assignments, &c.:

Messrs. Gilley & Co., Concord, N. H.; failed.
Henry Kingsley, Brandon, Vt.; suspended.
The Robbins & Lawrence Company, Windsor, Vt., has failed for a heavy amount; will probably ask an extension.
H. P. Allen, Royalton, Vt.; suspended.
Hall, Myrick & Co., Boston, Mass.; suspended. Liabilities about $130,000.
Parker, Elliot & Co., Boston, Mass.; reported suspended; have arranged with their creditors for an extension, and will go on under the firm of L. A. Elliot & Co. Mr. Parker has no interest in the present partnership.
Atwood Brothers, Lawrence, Mass.; suspended.
A. G. Hawes & Brothers, Providence, R. I.; suspended.
C. V. Clickener & Co., New-York City; suspended.
Lee & Purcher, New-York City; suspended. Liabilities about $8,000, assets about $5,000.
Farnum & Weeks, New-York City; suspended.
James Beck & Co., New-York City, heretofore reported, have settled with their creditors at 70 per cent. on time.
Freeman & Bright, New-York City, heretofore reported suspended, have since made an assignment to J. M. Dow and J. B. Kesler.
Halstead & Dyke, New-York City; failed.
S. V. Boyd, Albany, N. Y.; assigned.
M. Goldstein, Syracuse, N. Y.; suspended.
S. H. Debevoise, Brooklyn, N. Y.; assigned.
Murray & Cummings, Buffalo, N. Y.; suspended; liabilities $250,000, of which about $60,000 is confidential. Assets nominally $200,000.
H. C. Sharpe, Oswego, N. Y.; suspended.
Clark & Pond, Fulton, N. Y.; failed.
Lewis Jonas, Utica, N. Y.; failed.
John Marsh, Philadelphia, Penn.; failed; liabilities $24,000; assets $9,000.
Kohl & Beans, Easton, Penn.; suspended.
B. F. Smith, Charleston, S. C.; failed.
Dorr, Arnold & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; failed and assigned.
F. W. Smith, Cleveland, Ohio; suspended.
J. L. Benton, Thornton, Ind.; failed.
Priestly, Sandford & Co., Chicago, Ill.; suspended.
The celebrated firm of Fox, Henderson & Co., of London, have suspended payments.

Markets by Telegraph.

Buffalo, Thursday, Nov. 13—1 P. M.

The better grades of Flour in good demand. Sales 3,900 bbls. at $6 for good Wisconsin; $6 50@$6 85 for good to choice Indiana and Ohio; $6 87@$6 44 for extra do.; $6 50@$6 75 for range double extra do., and Michigan included. Wheat better. Sales 104,000 bushels, at $1 14@$1 15 for Chicago Spring, mostly at inside price; $1 30 for Milwaukee Club; $1 48 for white Michigan; and $1 44 for do. Canadian. Corn firm. Sales 25,000 bushels, at 59c.@59½c. Whisky 29c. Canal Freights to New-York—15c. for Corn, and 24c. for Wheat. *Receipts* for the 24 hours up to noon to-day—6,307 bbls. Flour; 118,313 bushels Wheat; 17,046 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports* [illegible] bushels Wheat; 60,000 bushels Corn; and [illegible] bushels Oats.

Oswego, Thursday, Nov. 13—7 P. M.

Wheat is unchanged. Sales 12,000 bus., at $1 [illegible] for Chicago Spring, and $1 46 for fair white Canadian. Barley—Sales 4,300 bus. Canadian, at $1 13. *Canal Freights to New-York*—Wheat, 14c. Corn, 14c. *Lake Imports*—3,100 bbls. Flour, 35,900 bus. Wheat, 5,100 bus. Barley, and 3,100 bus. Rye. *Canal Exports*—[illegible] Flour, [illegible] bus. Wheat, 62,000 bus. Corn, 4,600 bus. Barley and 3,600 bus. Rye.

Albany, Thursday, Nov. 13—1 P. M.

Barley, $1 25 for ordinary four-rowed; $1 [illegible] for Jefferson County; $1 33@$1 35 for extra—sales 20,000 bushels. Oats, 47c. ℘ bushel, dull. Corn—sales 17,000 bushels. Sales 15,000 lbs. fine Fleece Wool at 56c.@58c.

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia.—Thursday.—*First Board.*—$1,200 City 6s, new, 99; $5,000 do. 99½; $1,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 2d mort. 89; $1,000 Allegheny County 6s, 68½; $5,000 City 6s, new, 99½; $1,000 City Coupon 6s, new, 99; $1,000 Reading Railroad 6s, 2d mort., 87; $1,000 Lehigh Valley Railroad 6s, 70; $150 Pennsylvania 5s, 88½; 6 Pennsylvania Railroad, 41½; 24 do., 47; 300 Reading Railroad, 39¾; 100 do. 39¾; 262 North Pennsylvania Railroad, 12; 35 do. 12½; 104 do., 12½; 200 New-Creek, ¾; 50 Girard Bank, 11½; 28 Pennsylvania Bank, 111.

Between Boards.—150 Reading Railroad, 39¾; $1,000 Cincinnati W. W. 5s, 98; 3 Pennsylvania Bank, 111½; 15 Bank of Kentucky, 113.

Second Board.—$4,000 Elmira Railroad 7s, 2d mort. [illegible]; $5,000 do. 1st mort. 71¼; $500 Pennsylvania 5s, 86½; $1,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 2d mort. 89½; 50 Reading Railroad, 39¾; 100 do., 40; 11 Pennsylvania Railroad, 47; 200 Morris Canal, 14¾; 450 do. 15; 150 Long Island Railroad, 12¾; 5 North Pennsylvania Railroad, 12½; 100 do., 13; 4 Morris Canal Preferred, 99; 10 Philadelphia Bank, 116; 1 Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, 63; 37 Girard Bank, 11¾; 20 Planters' Bank, Tenn., 100; 2 Bank of Kentucky, 113.

After Board.—50 Catawissa Railroad, 8; 100 Reading Railroad, 40½; $5,000 Reading 6s, '70, 82.

Closing Prices.—United States 6s, '68, 112; Philadelphia 6s, 99½@99¾; Philadelphia Railroad, 40@40½; Philadelphia 6s, new, 99@99½; Pennsylvania 5s, 86½@86¾; Reading R. R. 6s, '70, 82@82½; Reading R. R., 40½@40¾; Reading R. R. Bs., '70, 82@[illegible]; Mort. 6s, '80, 88; Pennsylvania Railroad, 47@47¼; Morris Canal, 14¾@15; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 70@71½; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 21½@22; Williamsport and Elmira R.R., [illegible]; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st mort. 71½@72; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 2d mt. 48@50; Long Island, 12¾@13; Lehigh Zinc, ¾@1; Girard Bank, 11½@11¾; Union Canal, 3½@4; New-Creek, ⅞@1; Catawissa Railroad, 12½@13.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Europa, from Liverpool—Mrs. Powell, Joiefres, Elsworthy and servant, Grimshaw, (2,) Mr. and Mrs. Rose, Mr. and Mrs. Carmage, Mrs. W. Thompson, Mrs. Brettargh, Count Mijar, lady and servant, Geo. C. W. Williamson and lady, Mr. and Mrs. Givan, Wm. Sidney Smith, Col. Jarvis, Mr. Williamson, Jr., Mr. Bery, Mr. and Master Seivea, Mr. Seivea, Messrs. Loeb, Espein, Puyal, A. G. Morrison, Hewick, Landberg, Michaux, Seconll, S. Seconll, A. de Greift, T. Michel, J. Duero, J. Woodfield, M. Murnye, Dunbar, Sorensen, J. A. Bryson, Rankin, J. E. Anderson, M. F. Mason, Millar, Stavart, J. Parrage, Smith, E. Creswell, W. B. Mackay, J. Armstrong, Weber, J. Haight, Jr., J. H. Harrison, F. Brouselau, Haworth, Healy, Brouselau, Golwey, Gordon, Le Markus, W. Thomas, G. Matthews, J. Henley, W. G. Fiddes, Mrs. Jacques and son, Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, W. K. Belcher, lady and child, Capt. Pierce, Capt. J. Garland, Capt. Barstow, Mrs. Fisher.

In ship Chimborazo, from Liverpool—Mrs. Lee, Mr. Neil, Mr. Friedlander.

In bark Petrea, from Amsterdam—Mrs. Henry H. Schroeder and family.

In steamship George Law, from Aspinwall—P. A. Haven, W. Newell, P. S. Gyphers, R. S. Knight and son, Jerry Bryant, E. Berri, W. W. Allen, J. L. Sanford, E. H. Claghorn, S. W. Davidson, Mrs. Buchanan and servant, W. T. Armstrong, N. Bryant, A. Ottenheimer, Mrs. A. M. Schell, S. Fisel, lady and four children, Mrs. Levy, Mrs. Chalwell, Mr. Cormick, T. Bowie, M. F. Klancke, Mrs. Gratzan, daughter and infant, Miss Spence, Mrs. Lewis, Capt. Prentiss, Rev. Wm. Taylor, wife and three children, Mrs. D. Oliver and infant, Mrs. Price, T. K. White, M. Lippincott, M. Hartshorn, E. L. Douglass, Thos. Finlay, Samuel Finlay, E. Thompson, D. S. Blackmore, H. E. Kessell, A. Hatch, Mrs. A. M. Cornwall, R. D. Godfrey, Mrs. J. W. Whitney and child, George Kenfeold, T. C. Bradshaw, O. Fisk, J. Pritchard and lady, R. D. Thayer, J. M. Eddy, W. P. Thompson, (Mail Agent,) G. Brush, (Baggagemaster,) R. M. Cox, Mrs. C. Tansy, G. Gansevoort, C. S. N. Mrs. J. Dodd, Mrs. Boyer, Dr. Graves, E. Webster, lady and daughter, F. Colgrove, lady and infant, S. E. Cornell, lady and two infants, Miss Brent, Mrs. Knight and child, Mr. Awart, J. Shults, Larkin Lee, and others in cabins.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises...... 6 45 | Sun sets...... 4 44 | Moon rises.. [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook... 7 06 | Gov. Island. 7 [illegible] | Hell Gate.. [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Nov. 13.

Cleared.

Ship Ellen, Austin, Garrick, Liverpool, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Barks M. J. Kimball, McLellan, Marseilles, J. Percival; Sartelle, Cole, Havana, Wm. Nelson & Sons; Mary Gibbs, Trinidad, Geo. S. Stephenson; Flight, Hord, Savannah, Dunham & Dimon.

Brigs C. A. Coe, Whitty, St. Marks, Smallwood, Anderson & Co.; Wm. Boothby, (Br.) Collie, Windsor, D. R. De Wolff.

Schooners Enchantress, Jayne, Savannah, McCready, Mott & Co.; Sylvia, Kiens, New-London, master; Pedro Baker, Wilmington, D. C. Murray; W. H. Hazard, Lacton, Wilmington, W. A. Moore; John, Burton, Wilmington, E. S. Powell; Mary Emma, Hammond, Washington, master; Start, Allen, Lynn, Lane & Mungen; Charles Roberts, Fowler, Washington, J. H. Mathews; J. V. Dell, Ryder, Alexandria, Mott Bokell; H. C. Fields, Arnold, Charleston, Scranton & Tallman; G. L. Hamilton, Boston, W. T. Herrick; Julia Rogers, Perkins, St. Thomas, Brett, Son & Co.; Isla, Hill, New Haven, J. H. Edwards.

Sloops J. H. Borden, Collins, Fall River, master; Oak, Doyle, Providence, master; Thomas Hull, Providence, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Europa, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool Nov. 1, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. 11th inst., passed ship Coompton, bound W. 13th, passed ship Isaac Webb, Bryer, from Liverpool Oct. 14.

Steamship George Law, Herndon, Aspinwall Nov. 5, with mdse. and passengers.

Steamship Jamestown, Parrish, from Richmond, Petersburg and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Pleasants. Passed a large clipper ship at anchor in Hampton Roads, near the Rip Raps.

Ship Admiral, (packet,) Bliffins, Havre Oct. 7, with mdse. and 200 passengers (all well) to Mortimer Livingston. 11th inst., Montauk Point bearing N. W. 10 miles, saw ship Bavaria, bound E.

Ship Guy Mannering, Bollard, Liverpool Oct. 15, with mdse. and 436 passengers to Taylor & Merrill.

Ship Albert Gallatin, (packet,) Delano, Liverpool Oct. 8, with mdse. and 676 passengers (all well) to C. Grinnell. Had 2 births on board during the passage. Experienced a succession of westerly winds and gales the entire passage. Been 10 ds. W. of the Banks.

Ship Antarctic, Stouffer, Liverpool 38 ds., with mdse. and 28 passengers to Zerega & Co.

Ship Emigrant, (Brem.,) Andressen, Bremen 56 ds., with mdse. and 281 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. 6th inst., lat. 41 28, lon. 65, passed a ship showing C. H. Marshall's signal.

Ship Donau, (Ham.,) Troutmann, Hamburg 48 ds., with mdse. and 286 passengers to E. Beck & Kunhardt. Had 1 birth and 24 deaths among the passengers. Oct. 19, lat. 19, lon. 38 10, in a gale from W. N. W., lost from the jibboom Charles P. Cornelison, of Denmark, a seaman. Has experienced heavy gales on the passage, and sprung foretopgallantmast and maintopsail yard.

Ship John Bunyan, (of Newport,) Nichols, Liverpool 43 ds., with coal to Manhattan Gas Co.—vessel to Walsh, Carver & Chase. Been 25 ds. W. of the Banks, with W. winds and squalls. Oct. 12, lat. 44 14, lon. 47 17, saw ship City of New-York, hence for Liverpool.

Ship Vancluse, Hawes, Havre 37 ds., with mdse. and 280 passengers to J. W. Elwell & Co.

Ship Chimborazo, (of Thomaston,) Morse, Antwerp Oct. 3, with mdse. and 93 passengers to J. W. Elwell & Co.

Bark Alsaiga, Hallock, Bordeaux Oct. 4, with brandy to Dollner & Potter.

Bark Teresa, (Venez.,) Schultz, Bremen 60 ds., in ballast, with 144 passengers, to Meller & Rheis. The T. has experienced heavy westerly gales since passing the Banks.

Bark Petrea, (of Fairfield,) Osborne, Amsterdam Sept. 27, with mdse. to Wakeman, Dimon & Co. Oct. 22, lat. 49 02, lon. 35 06, Geo. E. L. Knight fell from the poop on the main deck and was killed.

Bark Ella, (of Boston,) Taylor, Bordeaux 47 ds., with brandy, &c., to Stewart & Brugiere. Had heavy weather.

Brig Jenny Lind, Cole, Machias 11 ds., with laths and lumber to Mayhew, Talbot & Co. Had heavy weather, and lost part of deck load.

Brig Mystic, (of Mystic,) French, St. Marks 15 ds., with cotton, &c., to Smallwood, Anderson & Co.

Brig Rolling Wave, (of Bath,) Allen, Aspinwall 65 ds., with guano to B. Levy. Experienced heavy weather; blew away the sails 3 times; rolled away foretopgallantmasts, jibboom and wedges from the mainmast; also, sustained other slight damage.

Brig Odessa, (Br.,) Clements, Yarmouth, N. S., Nov. 7, with fish, &c., to Sturges & Co.

Schr. Kate Stamler, (3-masted,) Andre, Providence, in ballast to Lane, West & Co.

Schr. Lilly, Francis, Providence.

Schr. Bay State, Sherwood, Boston.

Schr. Lacon, Beebe, Philadelphia, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Cornelia, Howes, Brandywine.

Schr. Alabama, Daniels, Smyrna.

Schr. H. S. Bacon, Thomas, Philadelphia.

Schr. John Rogers, Elliott, Philadelphia.

Schr. J. L. Hess, Sopher, Philadelphia.

Schr. H. T. Simmons, Chase, Philadelphia.

Schr. E. J. Scott, Smith, Philadelphia.

Schr. S. T. Ashbey, Bickman, Philadelphia.

Schr. T. H. Dailey, Chester, Philadelphia.

Schr. J. L. Harned, Clark, Philadelphia.

Schr. J. McCluskey, Arnold, Philadelphia.

Schr. B. Scott, Williams, Philadelphia.

Schr. C. Hall, Johnson, Philadelphia.

Propeller Planet, Loper, Philadelphia.

Propeller Wamsutta, Nye, New-Bedford.

Propeller Pelican, Auldrich, Providence.

Propeller Decatur, Geer, Norwich.

Propeller Novelty, Bell, Philadelphia.

WIND—During the day, W. to S.

Sailed.

Ship Andrew Jackson, Williams, San Francisco.

The Br. bark Resolute, Hartstein, was towed to sea by steamtug Achilles.

Below.

Ship Isaac Webb, Bryer, Liverpool Oct. 14, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co.

Ship Wanderer, Ryder, Liverpool Oct. 8.

Ship Metropolis, Jay, from Calcutta. Bark [illegible] from Cardiff.—By pilot boat Jas. M. Waterbury.

Also, 3 ships and 4 brigs.

Memoranda.

The clipper ship Comet, 1,836 tons, was this morning taken on the Balance Dock for repairs. She will be stripped, recaulked and newly coppered.

Spoken, &c.

Oct. 27, lat. 46, lon. 29 03, Old. bark Wilhelm, 10 days from Bremen for New-York.

Oct. 31, lat. 42 30, lon. 30 56, Br. schr. Danville, from Cadiz, bound W.

Oct. 28, [illegible] bark [illegible] from Boston, from Bordeaux for New-York, 16 days out.

Nov. 1, lat. 32 40, lon. 73, ship J. Richards, 4 days from Thomaston for New-Orleans. Same day, brig Samuel Otis, Chesebrough, from Boston for Savannah, 5 days out, and brig [illegible] from Boston for Port-au-Prince.

Nov. 11, off the Woodlands, ship Ingalsbee, from Cape [illegible] for New-York.